The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,910 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1887.

ROYAL LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	Friday.
ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	4th Feb.
VERONA	3116	600	H. F. Briscoe	11th ,,
—SIAM	3011	500	G. L. Brooke	18th ,,
LMALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th ,,
MKAISAR-I-HIND	1971	760	E. G. Stead	4th Mar.
LINDRAUL	3339	650	T. J. Alderton	11th ,,
—ASSAM	3333	500	J. P. Hassall	18th ,,
LTHAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	25th ,,
MTASMANIA	4488	800	C. G. Perrins	1st Apl
LGANGES	4195	3-0	E. Stewart	8th ,,
—NILAM	2736	500	R. Haselwood	15th ,,
LCOROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	22nd ,,
MBURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	29th ,,
LPESHAWAR	3930	600	L. H. Moule	6th May.
—SIAM	3011	500	G. L. Brooks	13th ,,
LCATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	20th May.
			TUESDAY.	
MBENGAL	4752	900	W. B. Andrews	24th May.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	7th Feb.
PESHAWAR	3930	600	L. H. Moule	18th ,,
CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	4th March.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 8, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 320, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Jan.	1st Mar.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Feb.	20th ,,
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	28th ,,	10th April.
R. RUBATTINO	5 000	800	10th March	1st May.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st April	20th ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	4,000	12th Feb.

For Handbooks of Information and othe particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 12, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
PANDORA	P. Morea	3500	550	3rd Feb.
BERENICE	C. Bechtinger	3500	550	16th ,,
POSEIDON	G. Doucich	4600	600	3rd March.
THISBE	L. Lemessich	3800	450	16th ,, do.
TITANIA	S. Merch	1320	600	1st April.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4600	650	7th ,, do.
PANDORA	P. Morea	3500	550	1st May.
MEDUSA	E. Ferini	3500	550	7th ,, do.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates do not include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 15th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
AMPHITRITE	G. Gelcich	4,600	650	14th Feb.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 59, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Dec. 16, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander	1887.
s.s. BRITANNIA	3,069	480	Capt. F. Blight	23d Feb.
s.s. VICTORIA	3,358	480	Capt. Wm. Russell	3rd Mar.
s.s. PERSIA	3,550	480	Capt. R. Hutchison	26th ,,
s.s. ROUMANIA	3,387	480	Capt. J. Harris	9th April
s.s. ARABIA	3,544	480	Capt. J. Laird	23rd ,,
s.s. ASIA	3590	480	Capt. J. Craig	7th May.
s.s. VICTORIA	3357	480	Capt. Wm. Russell	25th ,,

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, December 27, 1886. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "MERKA" will sail as above on 12th February. For freight or passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO.,
Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart-row.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on FRIDAY, 4th Feby., 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval Mangrole, Porebundar, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on MONDAY, 7th February (on arrival of Outward English Mail calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, L'ngah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd February, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on FRIDAY, the 25th February, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 18th March, at 5 p.m.

s.s. HENZADA ..... 2073 ,, ,, 15th April.
s.s. HUZARA ..... 2073 ,, ,, 13th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, February 2, 1887. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC.

THIS popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored."

Price per doz Quarts, Rs. 10-12; pints, Rs. 6.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SARDINES AU CITRON.

A great improvement on the ordinary Sardine, being most delicately flavoured with Lemon Juice.

Small tin As. 10. Large tin Re. 1.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
WINE & STORE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DUTCH CHEESE,

SPECIALLY made for Treacher and Co., Ld. will be found exceedingly mild in flavour.

Price, 12 annas per lb.

By the whole Cheese of about 4 lbs.

TREACHER and Co., Limited,
WINE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BEST WHITE
WITNEY BLANKETS.

6 feet long by 4 feet 6 inches wide.
A very Soft useful Blanket, suitable for a Single Bed or Cot, Rs. 11 per pair.
9 feet long by 7 feet wide.
Extra heavy, rough quality, Rs. 18 per pair.
Best Superfine quality, Rs. 30 per pair.

INFANT'S CRIB BLANKETS.

48 inches long by 39 inches wide.
Best Superfine quality, Very Soft and Light.
Rs. 6 each.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

COALS.

TENDERS are INVITED by the BOMBAY COMPANY, Limited, for the supply of two steamer cargoes of DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY COAL, viz. one of 3000 tons (ten per cent. more or less) December shipment, and another of 2500 to 3000 tons December or January shipment.

Also for the supply of one steamer cargo of Powell's Duffryn Coal of 3000 tons (ten per cent. more or less) December shipment or December, 15th January shipment.

The rates tendered at to be per ton delieved over ship's side.

Tenders to be lodged at 4, Elphinstone Circle, on or before 12 o'clock noon on Thursday the 3rd instant.

Bombay, 1st February 1887.

A. B. FLEMING & Co., LIMITED.

SCOTTISH PRINTING INK FACTORY AND CHEMICAL WORKS—OIL REFINERS AND BOILERS—PAINT AND VARNISH MAKERS—MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS,
EDINBURGH, LONDON—NEW YORK, MELBOURNE.

BEG to annouce to friends and buyers, that Mr. Wm. CUTHBERTSON, of their Company, will be in India during the spring months in their interests. Correspondence invited.

Address.—Poste restante Calcutta.
,, Bombay.
,, Madras.

STEAMER SERVICE BETWEEN CALCUTTA AND PORT BLAIR.

INVITATION FOR TENDERS.

TENDERS are invited for a Steamer Service once in four weeks from Calcutta to Port Blair and thence to Nancowry (Camorta) and back *viâ* Port Blair, Rangoon, and Port Blair to Calcutta. The steamers may also be required to call at the Cocos and occasionally at the Krishna Light Vessel.

2. The contract will begin on the 1st January 1888, or as soon as practicable after that date and last for five years or ten years as may hereafter be determined. Tenders are invited for a service for either of these periods.

3. No fixed subsidy will be given, but the service will have the monopoly for the transport of passengers, convicts, live stock, and stores on behalf of Government at fixed rates to be tendered for. Tenderers may also fix the minimum sum to be paid by Government annually on account of passage money and freight.

4. Tenders must be submitted before noon on 30th April 1887 at the office of the Post Master General of Bengal in Calcutta. Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Post Master General of Bengal.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

FINE OLD
COGNAC BRANDY
PER DOZEN Rs. 36 CASH.

THE delicate flavour and fine bouquet of this Brandy, combined with its great age and purity, have long caused it to be a favourite with the public, and the rapidly increasing demand proves the estimation in which it is held.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old, per dozen ...	Rs.	61 0
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-labelled Brandy," as above, per dozen.	,,	36 0
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice Matured Spirit, per dozen ...	,,	32 0
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy, per dozen ...	,,	28 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.
EARL-OF-SHAFTESBURY.

I THINK the new wing of this Hotel is a great improvement on Hotels in general in Bombay and most comfortable.
2nd December, 1886.

THE new extension of this Establishment is quite in Europe style. My family have been most comfortable.
28th November, 1886. FRED. WRIGHT.

COLONEL GRIFFITH.

A most comfortable Hotel. I got quarters in the new building and they were delightful.
10th November, 1886.

VALUABLE ALTERATIVES, &C.

PHILLIPS' COMPOUND IODIZED SARSAPARILLA. A MOST CAREFUL COMBINATION OF ESSENCE OF SARSAPARILLA WITH PURE IODIDES INVALUABLE AS AN ALTERATIVE TONIC and cleaner of the VITIATED BLOOD. Re. 2.

PHILLIPS' SPECIALITE COD LIVER OIL, PURE AND FRESH, and almost TASTELESS. Prepared on the COAST OF NORWAY FROM FINEST SOUND FISH And proved to be of FULL MEDICINAL VALUE. Re. 1-4.

PHILLIPS' CONCENTRATED COMPOUND ESSENCE OF JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA CAREFULLY AND SCIENTIFICALLY Prepared with GENUINE VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS OF THE GREATEST THERAPEUTIC VALUE IN CUTANEOUS DISEASES, AND IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD. Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8.

PHILLIPS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA.

EXTRA LIGHT "HAND MADE." Very Durable.
COMFORTABLE. Easy Fitting. **FELT HATS.**

"Immense Choice."—BLACK & COLOURS—The Newest Shapes.
CASH PRICES—Rs 8-6, 9-4, 10-8. { THE BEST VALUE OBTAINABLE.

HOAR & CO., { HATTERS, &c., } BOMBAY.

JUBILEE ILLUMINATIONS.
CASTOR OIL

AS made by the PEEROO MAHOMED OIL MILLS is infinitely superior to COCOANUT OIL FOR ILLUMINATING purposes.

GIVES A POWERFUL LIGHT; WILL NOT FREEZE.

This oil is being largely bought up for Calcutta for the forthcoming Illumination!
Guaranteed pure and of highest quality.
Orders from Up-country accompanied by Remittances promptly attended to. The Oil ready packed for despatch delivered at any of the Railway Stations or Bandars at Rs. 13 per cwt.

PEEROO MAHOMED OIL MILLS.
OFFICE,—6, HORNBY ROW
WORKS,—BYCULLA.
GLADE AND Co.,—GENERAL MANAGERS.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS JEWELLERS.

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CONSIGNMENT OF OUR CELEBRATED

MODEL WATCHES FOR INDIA

(Generally known as F. L. and Co.'s Rs. 50 watches.)

THEY are now in stock in sizes for Ladies and Gentlemen, and may be obtained in either PLAIN, POLISHED, ENGINE TURNED and CHASED cases, open face, hunting and cut-hunting.

It is no rare occurrence in our establishments to hear persons say as follows when bringing one of these MODEL WATCHES for cleaning. "I have had this watch in use for the last 18 years, it has been the most wonderful timekeeper, and even now though it is old, I would not part with it for what I paid."

We have continued to improve these watches where improvements was possible, and oare confidently assert that our new supply is of a still higher quality then the former ones.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, & SECUNDERABAD.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 15. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Singly, Rs. 15 double Rs. 20. The Horse having Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SWIFT & ARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TO BE LET, FROM 1st March next, the very desirable and prominent FLOOR, corner of Church Gate Street, Hornby Row, now in the occupation of Dr. J. Sarty Good, Dental Surgeon. For rent and other particulars, Apply to

P. BYRAMJI,
House Agent.
35, Hornby Row.

THE PERFECT PIANO.
THE NEW TUNING APPARATUS.

OF the above PIANO with the patent improvement lately introduced by us to the Indian Public under the name of the "NEW TUNING APPARATUS," an esteemed constituent writes unsolicited:—

"The COTTAGE PIANO with the rigid perpendicular stringing arrangement has far exceeded my expectations. I have now had the Instrument in hard use for the last eighteen months, during which time it has been subjected to rough usage by land and sea, extremes of heat and cold, dampness and dryness, the instrument has never been touched with a tuning key, and is now in as perfect condition in all respects as it was when leaving your warehouse. This is almost incredible, but is nevertheless the fact. You are quite at liberty to utilise this communication.

Yours truly,
R. P. FINCHAM.

Kurrachee, January 21, 1887.

FOR CASH, OR ON THE HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM, FOR ONE AND TWO YEARS.

Illustrated Price Lists of the above Instruments, as also those of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE free on application.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
PIANOFORTE DEALERS,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.

WE have pleasure in informing our constituents that we have JUST RECEIVED the following NEW GOODS in great variety, and most fashionable make for gentlemen.

BLACK, (PURE) SILK SOCKS; Embroidered Fronts; for evening wear, latest designs, ...	...per pair	Rs.	11 8
BLACK AND COLORED PURE SILK SOCKS, with Clocks	,,		9 8
WHITE KID, BLACK POINTS, 2 Buttons, best quality only	,,		3 12
WHITE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, Orleans Bordered	each ,,		3 0
SILK WINDSOR TIES, Light Colors	from ,,		1 4
WHITE SILK AND SATIN PIN SCARVES; Very elegant and richest quality	,,		2 8

And a large Selection of Silk Squares, Mufflers, &c.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

BOURNE & SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

Studio open from
9 a.m., to 4 p.m.

THE PERFECTION OF A CIGAR
IS THE "SALISBURY" MADE WITH THE FINEST IMPORTED JAVA TOBACCO,
BY SPENCER AND Co.,
At their Factory in Trichinopoly by experienced workmen.

IT IS Havannah-shaped, 6 inches long, put up in neat Cedar wood boxes of 50. Price Rs. 2-8 per box. Four boxes or 200 cigars can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1 or Twenty boxes containing 1,000 cigars can be delivered at any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee* for Rs. 185.

THE "BEACONSFIELD" is equally good. Made from precisely the same tobacco. Manufactured in three sizes to suit different tastes. Packed in neat Cedar wood boxes of 100.

No. 1.	4½ inches	long	Rs. 3-0 per box
No. 2.	4 ,,	,,	2-12 do.
No. 3.	3½ ,,	,, (thin) ,,	2-8 do.

The following quantities of each can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1.
3 Boxes of No. 1, 4 Boxes of either No. 2 or 3 or 1,000 cigars delivered to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee.*
No. 1, Rs. 125. No. 2, Rs. 112-8. No. 3. Rs. 100.

THE "GOLD MOHUR" is a mild Havannah-shaped cigar. *Made from selected Dindigul tobacco* in boxes of 100.
No. 1, Rs. 16 per 1,000. No. 2, Rs. 13 per 1,000
3 Boxes No. 1, or 4 Boxes No. 2 can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1, or 1,000 cigars to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee.*
No. 1, Rs. 112-8. No. 2, Rs. 100.

THE "SIESTA" is a rather fuller flavored cigar, with reed. *Made from selected Dindigul tobacco* in boxes of 100.
Rs. 15 per 1,000.
300 of these cigars can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Rs. 1, or 1,000 Cigars to any address in Great Britain, *free of all charge to addressee* for Rs. 117-8.

SPENCER AND CO.,
MADRAS, BANGALORE AND OOTACAMUND.

NOW READY.

[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4 ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes; nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 9, Cornhill E. C. | Mr. P. S. King, Canada Buildings, King-St., Whitehall.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City. | Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND EVENING CONCERT
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE
SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE,
TOWN HALL,
TUESDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY, AT 9 P.M.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.

1. Organ Solo..." Largo" ..... Handel. Mr. Mant.
2. Song ....." I am waiting"..... Birch, Mr. Dixon.
3. Violin Solo..." Souvenir of Scotland"....Schmuck. Herr Schmuck.
4. Song ..... {"Willie's gane to Melville Castle"} Old Scottish Ballad. Mrs. Macmillan.
5. Song ....."Caller Herrin"..... Do. Mrs. Morland.
6. Song ..... {"Wha wad na fecht for Charlie"} Do. Mr. Wyer.
7. Song ....." John Anderson, my Jo" Do. Mrs. Adams.
8. Duett ....." Maying" ..... Alice Mary Smith. Mrs. Morland and Mr. Dixon.

PART II.

1. Organ Solo..."Marche Religieuse".....Gounod. Mr. Mant.
2. Song....."Only once More".....F. L. Moir. Mrs. Morland.
3. Piano Solo... {"Andante and Presto" (G minor concerto)} Mendelssohn. Miss Schmuck.
4. Song....."Blow, Bugle, Blow".....Oakley. Mrs. Macmillan.
5. Violin Solo..."Fantasie on popular airs".Simonsen. Herr Schmuck.
6. Song....."In the North Countree".Marzials. Mrs. Adams
7. Song....."Queen of the Earth".....Pinsuti Mr. Wyer.
8. Trio....."Memory" .....H Leslie. Mrs. Morland, Mrs. Adams, Mr. Dixon. "AULD LANG SYNE."

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. Soundy and Co., Limited, price Rs. 3 each.
Admission by payment at the door, Rs. 3 and Re. 1.

GRAND FANCY BAZAAR
at the TOWN HALL
in aid of the Funds of the
INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG WOMEN,
at 4-30 p.m. TO-DAY, and TO-MORROW.

To-day the Entrance will be As. 4 and Children free.
To-morrow the Entrance is free.

COOK'S POPULAR MOONLIGHT EXCURSIONS.

THE Steamer "GODAVARI" will leave the Apollo Bunder on SATURDAY next, February 5th, at 8-30 p.m., for a trip round the Harbour, returning at 11 p.m.
The Italian String Band will be on board.
FARE—TWO RUPEES.
Tickets to be obtained from
THOS. COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the Undersigned DID, on the 2nd instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay, the sum of Rs. 14,000, being the 21th Monthly instalment of the Vehar Water Works debt.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, Feb. 2, 1887.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the article "FENUGREEK" will be TESTED FOR TONNAGE, on WEDNESDAY, 9th instant, at 3-30 p.m., at Messrs. Ralli Brothers' Godowns, Carnac Bunder, when the attendance of those interested is invited.
By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, Feb. 2, 1887.

TO BE LET, a very desirable newly built upper-storied house on Gowalia Tank Road, admirably adapted for a Parsee Family or a School.
The GROUND FLOOR is well adapted for a Shop or a Medical Hall.—Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Ld
NOTICE.

THE FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Hummum Street, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 10th February 1887, at 4 o'clock p.m.
1st—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and the audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1886.
2nd—To declare a dividend.
3rd—To appoint a Director in the place of C. Douglas, Esq., who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4th—To pass the following resolution :—
That the Extension recommended by the Directors in their report be carried out forthwith.
5th—To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 2nd February to 10th February 1887, both day inclusive.
By order of the Directors,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
7, Hummum Street, Bombay, 24th January, 1887.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS, AND NEWS-AGENTS.

NEW BOOKS—NETT CASH.

	Rs. a.
Bradshaw's Continental Guide for Jan. 1887.....	2 4
Our Homely Comedy and Tragedy.....	2 4
She, a History of Adventure, by H. R. Haggard	3 12
"Come" and "Go" Family Text Book; by J. Strathesk.....	3 4
John Wisden's Cricketer's Almanack for 1886 ...	0 10
Lord Randolph: Radical or Renegade	0 4
Scotch Reciter; Edited by A H Miles	0 6
Bow Bells, Vol 45	3 4
Bow Bells Novelettes, Vol 16	1 8
Until Death; by Allan Brown.....	0 10
Adventures of Philip, Vol I; by Thackeray	0 10
The Weird Sisters; by Richard Dowling	1 4
A Woman's Revenge; by Lily Tinsley.....	1 4
Food-Grains of India; by A H Church	3 12
After the Honeymoon; by Percy Reeve	0 10
Days of the Year, A Poetic Calendar; by A Austin	1 0
Haines' Travel Sketches (Bohn's Lib.)	2 4
Ranke's Latin and Teutonic Nations (Bohn's Lib.).....	2 4
The Bow of Orange Ribbon; by Amelia E Barr..	2 4
Year Book of Photography	0 10
New Cavendish Music Book, each	0 10
No. 94 Celebrated Opera Bouffe Songs.	
„ 95 Chopin's Pianoforte Pieces, Book 1.	
„ 96 Do. do. Book 2.	
„ 97 Samuel Lover's Songs.	
„ 98 Gounod's Songs.	
„ 99 Fahrbach's Polkas.	
„ 100 American Ballads, 3rd Book.	
„ 101 Short American Pieces, 3rd Book.	
Whitaker's Almanac, 1887..... as. 10 and	1 8
Brit. Jol. Photo Almanac	0 10
Druitt's Surgeon's Vade-Mecum, 12th Edition....	10 0
A Cruel Necessity; by E. F. Smith	3 4
A Freak of Fate; by E. F. Spence	3 12
Ranks and Badges in H. M.'s Army and Navy; by O. L. Perry	3 12
The Unlucky Number; by Sybil Colbert.....	3 12
Chambers's Journal, Vol. for 1885.....	5 12
Christmas Carol and Chimes; by Dickens (Cass. Nat. Lib.)..... as. 6 and	0 4
A Journey to the Hebrides; by Samuel Johnson (Cass. Nat. Lib) ..... as 6 and	0 4
How Jolly Life is; by Zola.....	3 12
The Art of Singing; by A B Bach.....	2 4
The Wisdom of Burke; by E A Pankhurst.....	3 12
Asserted but not Proved, or Struggles to Live; by A Bevan	3 0
In Four Reigns: the Recollections of Althea Ullingham, 1785-1842; by Emma Marshall...	3 4
The Young Tea Planter's Companion; by F T R Dodd.....	3 0
History of the University of Oxford; by Hon G C Brodrick.....	1 8
Stories of Invention Told by Inventors; by E E Hale	1 8
Thoughts of a Life Time; by F A White	2 4
Vauban, Montalembert, Carnoty: Engineer Studies; by E M Lloyd	3 4
Fatal Zero; by Percy Fitzgerald.....	2 4
Anatomy and Physiology of Character; by F Jordan	3 4
As Common Mortals: A Novel.....	2 4
The New Man at Rossmere; by Mrs J H Walworth	2 4

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALFRED THEATRE.—BOMBAY.
TO NIGHT, FEBRUARY, 3RD, 1887.
VOLPI'S UNIQUE ENTERTAINMENT,
by a Quadruped Company, consisting of
ELEPHANT, BEARS, GOATS, DOGS AND MONKEYS.
By particular desire will remain during
THE JUBILEE SEASON,
PROFESSOR VOLPI will introduce the BABY ELEPHANT
"MYSORA," presented to him by H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
First Class (Reserved Seats) ..... Rs. 2
First Class (Unreserved)...Re. 1 | Third Class ....As. 8
Second Class ..... „ 1 | Fourth Class .... „ 4
Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
Doors open at 8. Performance to commence at 9 p.m. Sharp.
N. B.—The Professor had engaged passages for his Troupe to Europe, but has consented at great expense to remain a short season longer to give the large number of up-country visitors, who will be in Bombay for the "JUBILEE," a chance of seeing wonderful Entertainment.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THE WATERBURY WATCH CO.'S
JUBILEE BALLOON
will make its first ascent on
15th February 1887,
from Rampart Row.

THE WATERBURY WATCH
ACCURATE. CHEAP.
The Waterbury Watch
Strong, Handsome.

THE WATERBURY WATCH
DURABLE. KEYLESS.
The Waterbury Watch
Guarantee for one year.

THE WATERBURY WATCH
Repaired by the Company.
Charge four annas as one Rupee,
and never more.

THE WATERBURY WATCH
No more long bills from Watch Repairers.
The Waterbury Watch.
Correct time for little money.

THE WATERBURY WATCH
May be obtained from
SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

THE WATERBURY WATCH Co.'
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Look out for the
JUBILEE BALLOON.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!! Gladstone Bags, Doctors' Bags, Brief Bags, Hand Bags, School Bags, Plush Bags, at prices to suit all classes. Cheapest House—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED A PRESS READER. One who has worked before in a Newspaper Office only need apply. "READER," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, a CHIEF COOK. Must be well up in French Dishes. Good salary. Apply on board H.M.'s I. M. S. "Tenasserim."

WANTED a HORSE for a Victoria, it must be sound and quiet. Apply to "J. M." care of Messrs. GUSTLING and MORRIS, Architects, Bombay.

ORCHIDS.—Just received, in excellent condition, a consignment of 40 choice varieties, from Mr. Wm. Bull. Particulars on application. THOS. BROMLEY, Malim, Bombay.

WANTED, ACCOUNTANTS, BOOK-KEEPERS STORES CLERKS, and Two CASHIERS, who must deposit Rs. 2,000 in Government Paper, as security. Apply WALSH, LOVETT, MITCHELL, & Co., 18, Esplanade, Bombay.

WANTED an ASSISTANT ENGINEER and THREE OVERSEERS. Must be properly qualified to superintend Tunnelling, Quarrying and Masonry, combined with local experience. Apply WALSH, LOVETT, MITCHELL and Co., 18, Esplanade, Bombay.

WANTED, an experienced SALESMAN with a good knowledge of Grey, White, Printed and Turkey Red Goods, and capable of influencing business. Also an Intelligent Clerk, having complete knowledge of Fire and Marine Insurance business, and a good Accountant. Apply 333, care of this paper.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are now acknowledged to be the best, the simplest, and the most durable. Instructions given free at purchasers' places. For cash or easy hire. Price list post free. 6, Cumpta-street, Bombay.

VARNISHES, White Lead, White Zinc, Ground Paints, and Dry Colours. WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, 1, Dean Lane.

WANTED First Volume of the *Bombay Samachar*. Liberal price given for a complete set. Communicate with Enquirer, care of this Office.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

IF you wish to have a real good time keeper fully worth the money you spend, go to KANNY & Co., Watchmakers, Goldsmiths, 6, Rampart Row.

CASTOR OIL, superior quality, supplied at lowest price by the Pearoo Oil Mills. Apply to GLADE & Co., Agents, 6, Hornby Row.

WANTED 36 Second-hand IRON PILLARS or POSTS, 12 feet long. Apply by letter to Mr. N. N. KHAREGOT, Trinity Lane, Bombay.

WANTED for the BYCULLA BOYS' SCHOOL, a THIRD MASTER, Salary Rs. 70, rising to Rs. 100. Apply by letter to Hon. Secretary, R. E. S.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Lamington, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

TO LET, BUNGALOW No. 4, Mount Pleasant Road, L. Ridge, close to the one occupied by Mr. Grattan Geary. Apply to Mr. J. A. SETT, at Nowrojee Hill.

ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Gujerati Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara (illustrated) Apply at *Dufter Ashkara* Press, or at the Booksellers.

WANTED for the BYCULLA GIRLS' SCHOOL, a SECOND MISTRESS. Salary Rs. 120, rising to Rs. 150. Apply by letter to Hon. Secretary, R. E. S.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN Bombay Civil Service. Price Re. 1; postage 1 anna.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known master, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ALL WOOL TWEED SUITS, Stylishly cut and well made, from Rs. 14-12 to 36. S B Coat and Trousers. F. A. LACKA & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, Fort, Bombay.

ST. PAULI and LAGER BEER.—Fresh shipment just to hand, in cases of 4 doz. qts. and 8 doz. pints respectively. Prices on application.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

VELVETEENS, all colours, striped, embossed, stamped, and plain. A magnificent assortment just opened at THE CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Church Gate Street, Dressmakers, Tailors and Outfitters.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ARBUTHNOT MACKAY under the nom de plume OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Re. 2-8; postage, 4 annas.

FOR SALE, a Handsome Bay Arab HORSE, 14½ rising 6 years, quiet and believed sound; has been ridden by a Lady. Price 700. Apply "A. B." care of Messrs. Wm. WATSON & Co., Agents, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets. All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

MATHERAN.—GRAND VIEW HOTEL, recently built, occupies most central and commanding position. It is near the Gymkhana, Church, &c. Each bedroom has bath and dressing rooms attached.

CARRIAGE TIMEPIECE.—Lever movement, going any position, ornamental front, glass sides, height 6½ inches, breadth 5 inches, diameter of dial 3½ inches, Rs. 14 with alarm, Rs. 15 striking.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG WOMEN.—A BAZAAR will be held in the Town Hall, on the afternoons of WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, February 2nd, 3rd, and 4th. The Band of the 17th Bombay Native Infantry will attend on Wednesday.

FOR SALE.—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 6", 7½" and 12" Centres, 8 to 20 feet beds; Seller's Screwing Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps and Dies, &c.—Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

BRAN CAKES, BRAN BREAD, GLUTEN Bread, Gintes and Almond Biscuits. PEARSE, Apollo Street.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of LABOUR for LANDING CARGO at PRINCE'S DOCK from 1st April 1887. Formes of contract may be had on application to the Undersigned with whom Tenders must be lodged on or before 12 o'clock noon on 22nd February 1887.
By order of the Trustees.
G. MANSON,
Secretary.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.
AUCTION SALE
of
READY-MADE CLOTHES
for
LADIES, GENTLEMEN & CHILDREN
at
No. 20, Church Gate Street, Fort.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from Mr. Louis Strauch to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 15th Instant, at 2 p.m.
A large stock of ready-made clothes consisting of gentlemen's complete suits, dress coats, frock coats, morning coats, trousers and overcoats, boys' and children's suits, overcoats and trousers of every description, ladies' ulsters, mantles and mantlets, neckties, shoes, slippers, &c.
Property on view from WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 7 p.m.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, February 3, 1887.

MENESSE AND COMPANY

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 3rd inst, Messrs MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of Grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

7	cases	red border white sarries
10	„	coloured prints
1	„	„ „
2	„	woollen cloth
2	„	Turkey red cloth
6	bales	grey shirtings
3	„	dhoties
10	bales	of mix twist

By order of the Liquidators of the Dhurumsy Poonjabhoy S. & W. Co. Ld.
Office furniture, such as tables, chairs, presses, safe, &c.
On account of the underwriters :—
Y L B-1417—1 case S. W. D. coloured prints, ex Eden Hall.
Y L C—59 cases S. W. D. black tea ex S.S. Pandora.

AUCTION SALE OF THE SHIP CHOICE.

On SATURDAY, the 5th February, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms in Hummum Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Visram Ebram and Co.
The A 1 ship Choice, of about 394 tons register, built of oak in 1869, coppered and copper fastened with all her masts, yards, sails, riggings, boats, ropes, blocks, anchors, chains and stores that may be on board the ship with the exception of captain and crew's articles, as she now lies off the custom house bunder.
Purchasers will have to pay custom duty and other expense (if any).
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time when a lots are knocked down, and the balance on the following day.
The above is now on view for intending purchasers.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Railway plant, stores, &c., &c., at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Stores Depot, Parel.
Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 21st February, and the following days at 11 a.m. each day, until the whole is disposed of, at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Stores Depot, Parel
A large quantity of railway plant, stores, &c. being partly surplus and partly used stock, consisting of steel scrap, coiled keys, fire bars, scoops, bevil bars, rails, fish plates, timber scrap, furniture, photographic materials, old tents, leather scrap, portable engine 10 H. P. and sundry other miscellaneous articles.
Catalogues will be published and be had on the premises or of the undersigned.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, February 2, 1887.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whence CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE POONA POULTRY SHOW
OPEN TO ALL INDIA.

The Committee have much pleasure in announcing that there will be
A POULTRY SHOW AT POONA
ON THE 17TH FEBRUARY 1887,
which, it is hoped, may become a permanent addition to the Poona Cattle and Agricultural Show.
UNDER THE GRACIOUS PATRONAGE OF
THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.
Their Excellencies Lady Reay and Lady Arbuthnot have also kindly consented to be Patronesses.
The following ladies have kindly consented to join the Committee for the purpose of the Poultry Show only :—
Mrs. Wardrop. Mrs. Naylor.
Mrs. LaTouche. Mrs. Osanne.
Mrs. Downing.
Joint Secretary for the Poultry Show.—Mr. S. Kyte.
The Committee are very desirous of encouraging the importation of fresh foreign birds of the truest breeds into the Presidency, and for this reason the following special prizes are offered :—

CLASS I.
LORD REAY'S PRIZE, Rs. 50.
For he best Pen or Basket of true bred Dorkings.
CLASS II.
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR CHARLES ARBUTHNOT'S PRIZE, Rs. 50.
For the best imported Pen or Basket of true bred Cochins.
CLASS III.
MR. ARTHUR CRAWFORD'S PRIZE, Rs. 50.
For the best Pen or Basket of true bred Busrah Fowls.
CLASS IV.
GENERAL KNOWLES PRIZE, Rs. 50.
For the best Pen or Basket of true bred Brahmahs
CLASS V.
THE SOCIETY'S PRIZE, Rs. 50.
For the best Pen or Basket of true bred Spanish Fowls.
CLASS VI.
THE SOCIETY'S PRIZE, Rs. 50.
For the best Pen or Basket of true bred Hamburghs
CLASS VII.
THE HONORABLE CHANCELLOR TAYLOR'S PRIZE, Rs. 25.
For the best Pen or Basket of true bred Malay or Game Fowl.
The following Prizes are also offered by the Society for the best Pen or Basket of Half or Cross Breeds :—
CLASS VIII. (Brahmahs.)

1	Brahmahs bred with Busrah	10	3 Brahmahs bred with Dorking 10
	Brahmahs bred with Game	10	

CLASS IX. (Cochin Chinas.)

1	Cochin Chinas bred with Busrah	10	3 Cochin Chinas bred with Dorking 10
2	Cochin Chinas bred with Game	10	

CLASS X. SPANISH.

Spanish bred with Busrah		10	2 Spanish bred with Dorking 10

CLASS XI. SHANGHAI.

Shanghai bred with Busrah		10	2 Shanghai bred with Dorking 10

CLASS XII. HAMBURGHS.

1	Hamburghs bred with Busrah	10	2 Hamburghs bred with Dorking 10

CLASS XIII. (Game or Malay.)
Game or Malay bred with Country 10
CLASS XIV. (Bantams.)

1	For the best Pen or Basket of pure Brahmahs 10
2	For the best Pen or Basket of pure Chinas 10
3	For the best Pen or Basket of Silk Japanese 10

CLASS XV.
1 Country fowls ..... 5 | 1 Frizzled fowls 5
CLASS XVI. (Turkeys).
1 Pair of Ahmedabad ..... 10 | 2 Pair of Goa 10
3 Pair of Locally bred 5
CLASS XVII. (Geese).
1 Pen or Basket, Toulouse ..... 10 | 2 Pen or Basket, Suez 10
3 Pen or Basket, Country-bred 5
CLASS XVIII (Ducks.)
1 Pen or Basket Rouen ..... 10 | 2 Pen or Basket Goa 5
3 Pen or Basket Aylsbury ..... 10 | 4 Pen or Basket Locally bred 5
CLASS XIX (Guinea Fowls.)
1 Pen or Basket Grey | 2 Pen or Basket White Speckled 10
Other prizes for Pigeons, &c, will also be awarded.
GENERAL RULES OF POULTRY SHOW.
The Poultry to be in the yard at Bhamboorda on the afternoon of 6th February.
1. Except in the case of Turkeys, which, as above stated, will be shown in pairs, every Pen or Basket must contain one cock and 2 hen birds
2. Every Pen or Basket of fowls may be purchased at such price as the Exhibitor may affix to it.
3. Sickly fowls will not be admitted, and fowls becoming sick will be removed from the Show.
4. The Society will take care that water and water troughs are supplied gratis and that food of all sorts can be purchased on the spot at minimum rates.
5. The Society will arrange with the Railway Companies for the conveyance of fowls for Exhibition by passenger trains to and from the Show at reduced freight.
6. The Society will provide enclosures and protection from sun and weather.
7. The Society will also provide the Police to guard the Show, but will not be responsible for thefts.
8. The Society reserves to itself the power, if the working Committee thinks fit, of withholding Prizes and of devoting the money withheld to extra Prizes and also of giving extra Prizes for rare breeds if Funds suffice.
NOTE.—Bombay Agents.—Messrs. William Watson & Co. of 28 Apollo Street, Fort, have kindly consented to act as Bombay Agents, and further information can be obtained from them.
The G. I. P. R. and S. M. R. have consented to carry Poultry by Passenger (except Mail) Trains at half the usual charges. It is hoped the other Railways will follow.
S. KYTE,
Honorary Secretary, Poona Poultry Show.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... 62,500,000
RESERVE FUND 4800 000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL—£1,000,00
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

NOTICES.

TO BE LET, a very desirable newly built upper-storied BUNGALOW, on Dadysett Hill, Cumballa, next door to J. M. Campbell, Esq., C.S. It is admirably adapted for two families or for half-a-dozen bachelors.
The upper or the lower floor could also be had for a Parsee family only. For rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

HILLGROVE HOTEL.
COONOOR—NILGIRIS.

VISITORS to COONOOR will find all the comforts of a home at this popular Hotel at moderate terms. Accommodation may be had in private or TABLE D'HOTE apartments.
FOR TERMS, &c.,
Apply to the PROPRIETOR.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.,
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.
WE have been appointed agents of the above Companies, which comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. Large stocks with latest improvements on hand and arriving constantly.
PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.
F. FISCHER AND CO.
Agents for India.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co, STANDARD IRON WORKS, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen. H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments.
The International, Fisheries, Healtheries, Colloideries, Exhibition Post Offices Lloyds, Board of Works &c., &c.
HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. These Steam Engines require no fuel but kerosine oil. Do not require the attendance of an Engineer. Can be seen at work at the *Bombay Gazette*. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
A BARGAIN
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new
F. FISCHER & Co.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE
BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of Crystal Chandeliers, Table and Ornamental Ware, Vases, &c., Art Porcelains, Real and Ring Artistic Bronze Ware, Mirrors, &c., such as has never been seen in India.
ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.
QUARTS ..... Rs. 14 per doz.
PINTS ..... „ 9-10 „
In quantities of not less than 1 case.
F. FISCHER & CO.

LEGION of HONOUR of FRANCE.
ROYAL PORTUGUESE KNIGHTHOOD, 21 Gold Medals and other distinctions have been awarded to
JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS,
for the excellence of their Pianofortes.
Pianofortes with the new tuning apparatus, specially built for the Indian Climate may be had at London Cash Prices plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, &c., from
MARCKS & Co., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR SALE,
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.
JUST RECEIVED per s.s. "Patiala" two new English-built BROUGHAM, one with Side Lights, very well finished, by Watson of Lowestaff.
One canon shaped new English BAROUCHE, with inside folding steps and enamelled leather canopy on the head, by Lewis of Salisbury.
Another new English BAROUCHE, by Kinross.
One new circular-fronted English BROUGHAM.
And one new English DOGCART.
Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY,
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF ST. BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

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ADVANTAGES O

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Arrival of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, Church Gate Street, 8-30 a.m.
Municipal Election, Municipal Offices, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Fancy Bazaar, Town Hall.
Band, H. E. Governor's, Fancy Bazaar, 4-30 p.m.
Band, B. V. R., Esplanade, 6 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday :—Brunkelow (s), from New Port.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Cleomene (ship), for Sandhead ; and Escalona (s), Dunkirk.

FAIR.—The annual Khoja Durga fair will be held to-morrow at Tandal Street, and will continue for five successive days.

A BOAT SWAMPED.—Prow No. 4383, laden with firewood, got swamped on Tuesday in the harbour, owing to the high winds and rough state of the weather at that time.

COMMON JURY.—We are requested to intimate that the gentlemen of the Common Jury are required to be in attendance at the High Court on Friday next, the 4th instant, at 10 a.m.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The daily average attendance at this dispensary for last month was 209·23, the admissions 2,014, and the prevailling diseases—fevers 409, and bowel complaints 375.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Zanzibar direct, per extra s.s. Madura, will be closed at the General Post Office to-morrow, at 11 a.m. Only letters marked for despatch by this vessel will be forwarded.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding by the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co's s. s. Pandora to-day at 5 p.m. :—For Trieste.—Mrs. T. Nichols, Miss E. Unsingat, Dr. R. Gorbe, Mr. Kaufmann, Rev. F. Conti, Rev. P. Schwartz, Mr. R. Williams. For Suez.—Mr. von Osten.

ASSAULT.—Antone Pascoal, a native Christian, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting Pauline, a Goanese woman, on Tuesday, about noon, at Haines Road. The accused in his defence stated that he was drunk and did not know what he did. He was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15, with the alternative of fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.—Messrs. Cook and Son announce another moonlight excursion, which is to take place on Saturday. For the present trip the new steamer Godaveri has been chartered. She will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 8-30 p.m., and after a cruise, in the course of which the principal objects in the harbour will be passed, will return at 11 in time for the passengers to catch the last local trains.

THE EXCOMMUNICATION OF A NATIVE CHRISTIAN.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Damodhur Bugoonath Powar, a native Christian, appeared before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee and renewed his application for a summons against the Rev. R. Lateward, of St. Paul's Church, Cammatteepoora, charging him with defamation and assault, alleged to have been committed on him on the 11th April 1886. The Magistrate granted the application, and made the summons returnable on Monday, the 21st instant.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Esplanade bandstand this evening at 6 o'clock :—

Overture	French Comedy	Keler Bela.
Waloo	Jeunesse Dorée	Waldteufel.
Fantasia	Maritana	J. A. Kappey.
Quadrille	Cameronians	D'Albert.
Galop	Tramway	L. Gobbaerts.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE GOVERNOR'S BAND AT THE FANCY BAZAAR.—The following selection of music will be played by H. E. the Governor's band at the Fancy Bazaar this evening, at 4-30 :—

March	The Elfer	Theubert.
Quadrille	Fun of the Fair	Warwick.
Overture	Die Zauberflote	Mozart.
Air Varie	Solo Euphonion	Williams.
Selection	Montechi et Capuletti	Gounod.
Finale	Vittore Pisany	Peri.
Valse	Southern Breeze	Meissler.
Polka	A Child of the Time	Carl.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.—A Mogul named Hussain Abdoola, aged about 25 years, living with a woman on the first floor of a house at Duncan Road, was discovered at half-past two o'clock yesterday morning, hanging by his neck, his feet just touching the ground, and life extinct. It appears that he came home drunk about 12 o'clock at midnight, and assaulted the woman, and then went into the back room, closed the door from the inside, and hanged himself. The woman stated that he had a quarrel with her through jealousy. An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at Duncan Road, in connection with the death. Upon the evidence adduced, a verdict of suicidal death was recorded.

THE JAMSHED MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held at the office of the company, Marine Street, Fort, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Hormusjee Sorabjee Batliwalla, the chairman of the company, presiding.

The following report of the directors for the year ending 31st December 1886 was submitted to the meeting. The mill commenced to work in April,and the profit earned during the nine months ending 31st December amounts to Rs. 41,121-0-7, being at the rate of about 20 per cent. per annum on the cost of the mill provided for by the issue of 1,105 shares. Out of the above profit an interim dividend of Rs. 7-8 per share was paid leaving a balance of Rs. 32,833-8-7. The directors therefore propose to distribute the above balance as follows :—To pay a dividend on 1,405 shares at Rs. 15 per share, which will absorb Rs. 21,075, to write off from preliminary charges account Rs. 2,000, to carry to reserve fund Rs. 5,000, the balance to carry forward to next account Rs. 4,758-8-7—total, Rs. 32,833-8-7. In August, last however, 300 more shares were allotted for additional building and machinery which will shortly come in use. The whole of the mill plant is up to the modern standard, and complete with all the recent improvements requisite for our purpose. The outturn has also proved very satisfactory. Since the issue of the last report the directors have purchased another plot of forer freehold land contiguous to the mill, admeasuring 5,135 square yards, at Rs. 1-1-0 per square yard. The mill and stock-in-trade have been insured for Rs. 3,39,000. It may be mentioned that coarser yarns have not of late been so much remunerative as 20s, owing to heavy stocks brought about by over-production. Resolutions were then proposed and carried unanimously, adopting the above report and the audited statement of accounts made up to the 31st December last ; declaring a dividend of Rs. 15 per share ; appointing Mr. Nanabhoy Barjorjee as a director ; and re-appointing Messrs. Narayen Vishram and Dorabjee Hormusjee as auditors of the accounts of the company for the current year at a remuneration of Rs. 100 each. A vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman, and the meeting terminated.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 1.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

KILLICK, NIXON AND CO. *vs.* MORABJEE GOCULDAS.

MR. RUSSELL, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, appeared for plaintiffs ; and Mr. Chitty, instructed by Messrs. Postonjee and Rustam, for the defendant.

This was a suit from the Small Cause Court set down for rehearing before the High Court, as it was above Rs. 1,000, and the defendant was dissatisfied with the judgment of the acting Chief Judge, Mr. Spencer, which was against him. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 1,262-7, being damages sustained in consequence of the defendant's failure to ship goods per s.s. Ansma under a shipping order of the 6th of November 1885, which he had purchased from the plaintiff through Messrs. Morris and Co., brokers. The suit was heard by Mr. Spencer on the 16th of December last, and verdict was given for the plaintiffs. The defendant appealed to the High Court, and the case was set down for rehearing before Mr. Justice Farran, who, after hearing the whole evidence confirmed the judgment of the Small Cause Court Judge, and passed a verdict in favour of the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,250 with costs.

I. M. S. PATRICK STEWART.

THE I. M. S. Patrick Stewart, commanded by Capt. E. Bishop, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning, from Kurrachee. For the past nine months she had been stationed at Kurrachee for cable service between that port and Fao, and has come here for the purpose of undergoing some slight repairs, when she will go back. She has brought Government stores and the following passengers :—Qr. Mr. Sergeant and Mrs. Fish, E-2 R. A., 14 men, 30 women, 34 children, and 26 public followers belonging to details, and 49 natives belonging to the Persian Gulf Telegraph Department.

MR. WALLACE ON "PUNKAHS."

MR. JOHN WALLACE gave a lecture at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute yesterday evening, choosing for his subject the "punkah." There was a pretty large attendance of members of the Institute, who evinced great interest in the lecture as the speaker illustrated his remarks with experiments.

Mr. Solomon, the Vice-President of the Committee of the Institute, introduced Mr. Wallace to the audience, who said :—

THE FUNCTION OF THE PUNKAH.

THE function of a punkah is to cause a current of air to pass the human body, so that the animal heat may escape more rapidly. This has nothing to do with ventilation ; for if the punkah were used in a close room, it would still produce a cooling effect on the skin. Let us for a moment examine into what takes place in this operation,for a clear idea of the cause of our sensations of heat is absolutely necessary to enable us to go directly to the simplest and best form of remedy. The heat we feel, and which sometimes renders us uncomfortable, is produced *within us* by the slow combustion of the food we eat. This heat continues to escape from the whole surface of the body during the whole lifetime, and if anything occurs to arrest it to any great extent, the result is fatal. In cold weather, and especially when there is much wind, the animal heat escapes very rapidly from the body, and extra clothing is used, not for any heat it imparts, but simply because it interrupts the escape of the heat, and thus maintains the temperature of the skin —that part of us which is most sensible of change of temperature. It is a wonderful fact that the heat of the interior of the body varies very little in a healthy man between India and Greenland. The skin may bear a good many degrees of change of temperature with impurity, but the blood will only suffer a very small variation from the normal temperature of 98 4-10° Fah., without serious consequences. Well, to keep the skin at an agreeable temperature in India we generally wear a minimum of clothing, and when there is no breeze we try to produce one with the punkah. The escape of animal heat from the body forms a subject which is much more complicated, and much more important, than the one we have met to consider, but it is impossible, within the limits of our time, to refer to it, except in the measure that is strictly necessary to elucidate the principles that should control the construction of the punkah.

THE ENGINEER'S AMBITION.

It has often been said that every engineer on his arrival in India sets about improving this useful apparatus, but if we may judge from the endless variety of forms which may be seen in shops and offices, in public and in private buildings, no general principle of construction has been recognised, and the punkah, as we see it, seems to depend, for its form, more upon the taste of the workman who makes it than on anything else. We shall begin by directing our attention to the suspended punkah, which is usually hung from the ceiling, and put in movements by a cord. The object of this class of punkah is to produce a downward current of air by swinging to and fro, and the best punkah is the one which throws downwards the greatest quantity of air with the smallest applied force. The swinging Punkah is one of the simplest forms of mechanism ; it can be fitted up with the most primitive materials, and, however badly, made it will always have some effect. This fact has its good and its bad aspects ; it brings a certain comfort within the reach of all, but it removes a great part of that necessity which, as we all know, is the mother of invention.

NATURAL LAWS OF THE PUNKAH.

There are some very important natural laws which are illustrated in the punkah. The first is that which governs the movement of the pendulum. The number of swings it makes per minute depends on the length of the suspending cords ; a pendulum three feet long will swing 62½ times per minute, and a pendulum six feet long will swing 44½ times per minute. Whether the swings are long ones or short ones, the number per minute is still the same. You cannot therefore alter the natural rate of movement of a punkah unless you pull it at both sides. The next law is that which determines that the angles of incidence and of reflection are equal. This in simple language means that it is useless to expect a good downward current of air from a slow moving and heavy punkah with long suspending cords which keep it nearly always in a vertical position to its plane of movement. Striking the air squarely, as it does in its forward and backward movement, it throws almost as much air upwards as downwards, and of course all the air that is propelled in any other than a downward direction represents just so much power wasted. One more law and then we may proceed to demonstrations. As the air weighs 0·72 lbs. per cubic foot at 32 ° Fah., and as a considerable quantity of air is put in motion, the power required to drive a punkah depends upon the quantity of air it puts in motion in a given time. The useful effect is a separate matter, it depends on the amount of air thrown in a downward direction.

THE IDEAL PUNKAH.

To summarize all punkahs of the same size or surface, and going at the same speed, require the same amount of pulling, the best one is that which will throw down more air than any other of the same size. To obtain the greatest result from the power expended in driving it, the punkah should be placed as near as possible to the person to be pulled, as the loss of effect, due to distance, increases not in direct ratio, but in proportion to the square of the distance between punkah and person. If, at two feet of distance, he receives one-eighth of the total effect, he will at four feet of distance obtain one one-thirty second part only. In practice the punkah should just clear his head when standing, and the weighting of the curtain should be of some yielding material so as not to damage any person who might stand in its course.

VARIETIES OF THE PUNKAH.

We shall now proceed to examine several forms of punkah, all made to the same size, and, for purposes of comparison, we shall drive them all at the same speed. And in order that their effects may be visible to you, I have prepared an indicator which resembles more than anything else, the keyboard of a piano. It consists of a series of balanced levers with blades or keys attached, forming a keyboard four feet long. The levers, each three feet long, are delicately hung on fine brass centres, and each lever is counterbalanced by a weight hung in a vessel of water, which acts as a hydraulic break, and checks any spasmodic movement in the apparatus. On the end of each blade is fixed a disc of white Bristol board, four inches in diameter, forming a row which faces the audience. This apparatus is so sensitive that a slight change in the humidity of the atmosphere is sufficient to throw it out of balance. The power required to drive a punkah is nearly all due to the resistance of the air : that part due to the force of gravity, and the friction of the suspending joints, is scarcely worth counting. We may readily observe the effect of the resistance of the air by swinging two pendulums of equal length, and having each a large cardboard disc attached. One of the discs shall present its edge to the line of movement and the other its face. They are now swinging, and being both of the same gravity length, they should swing together, and for an equal length of time. This they would do in a vacuum, but you have already observed that one of them is lagging, and will evidently soon come to a standstill. It is the one facing the air. If punkahs were pulled from both sides they might be made very much lighter than they are at present, but for the sake of simplicity a single pull is preferred. They must therefore be made of such a weight that they will swing nearly as far on the opposite side as they are pulled on the near side ; any greater weight is useless and only serves to wear out the suspending cords, which, by the way, are nearly always too numerous and too thick for their purpose.*

THE PANEL PUNKAH.

Here is a panel punkah which we shall try to use without the customary swing bar. It is of calico, stretched on a light wooden frame, and you will be able to judge if it swings equally on each side of the post which supports it. The irregularity of its movement shows that it is too light, so we shall add, by way of swing bar, a bar of round iron one-and-a-quarter inches thick. It is now swinging regularly, and experiments have already proved that the swing bar should not be lighter than this one which weighs four-and-a-sixth pounds per foot of length. Iron is the best material for this purpose, as it offers the smallest surface to the resistance of the air. The length of the suspending cords is usually a matter of accident in the construction of a punkah, but a little attention to the subject will soon convince us that it is one of the most important considerations.

The limit of movement of a punkah is to be found in the man who pulls it. Twenty-four pulls a minute of a length of 36 inches give in practice a speed of 168 linear feet to the punkah curtain. This speed is found to produce a current sufficiently rapid for practical purposes, and twenty-four pulls or beats per minute, correspond to a length of suspending cord of 50 inches. This length we shall adopt as the standard length for the comparative experiments we are about to make, and a length of 9 inches shall be adopted as the distance from the keys of the indicator to the lower edge of the punkah curtain. You will observe the effect on the keys of the indicator due to an alteration of the distance between the curtain and the keys : as it approaches, the keys are violently depressed ; as it recedes, the movement becomes weaker, until at a distance of two feet the effect is scarcely perceptible. I have provided a moveable bar embracing the suspending cords, and working in vertical guides, so that when raised or lowered it alters the length of the suspending cords, and enables us to see the effect produced. It is just now at the standard distance, but by lowering it a foot you will observe an increase in the speed of the punkah ; and when reduced to 27 inches the pulls are increased to sixty per minute, while the length of pull is diminished to 15 inches. The downward current is now much localised, and acts principally on the middle keys of the indicator. This is evidently the kind of punkah to be used for one person ; its effect is concentrated, and the power required for its propulsion is reduced.

TESTING PUNKAH MODELS.

I have prepared several models of punkahs, all of the same size, as regards width and depth, and we shall now proceed to test them, under conditions as uniform as possible, in order to see which is the best. We shall adopt the standard length of 50 inches for the suspension cords, and that of 9 inches for the space between the foot of the curtain and the keys of the indicator. The motive power shall be a weight of two pounds, falling a distance of thirty-six inches. This weight is lifted by hand, while the punkah makes the return swing, so the method of driving will give the nearest approximate to machine driving, which has so often been declared to be impracticable. We shall begin with the commonest form of punkah, a kilted curtain with a panel superposed. The falling weight strikes its stops above and below, showing that it is doing its work exactly, and the white discs on the keys of the indicator facing you form wave lines, which show you the effect of the current on each key. We shall now remove the curtain. The frame forms almost a line with the suspending cord as it swings, and the loss of effect on the indicator is very evident. The reason is soon shown. Turning the panel upside down, so that the swing bar is at the top, the frame changes its angle in swinging and the wave lines of the indicator show a great increase of downward current. By removing the panel and attaching the curtain alone, we find that it does as much work as they did both together, showing that the panel is not only superfluous as an adjunct to the curtain, but a positive detriment, as it absorbs a certain amount of power to drive it. The kilted punka, is an elaborate structure, with kilted double sides, and a sandbag suspended on a plain web between. Let us see by comparison the advantage of all this millinery. Here is a plain piece of *dungaree* cotton cloth, with a stick of wood serving as ballast at its lower extremity. Its value is now evident by the movement of the indicator, which is equal, if not greater, than that of the last experiment. We may therefore conclude that the kilting, and all the lavish display of calico, have no practical value. There is yet one more punkah to try in order to complete these experiments. We want to see if the weight hung at the bottom of the punkah would be any more effective if distributed throughout the depth of the curtain. We shall therefore try what might be called, for the sake of distinction a Fishtail Punkah. It is of double calico, quilted in horizontal lines ; the weights are wires, running parallel through the quiltings. The indicator tells us of no material advantage in this special form. Reviewing the experiments just concluded, some surprise may naturally be felt at the conclusion forced upon us that such a variety of types of punkah, working under uniform but favourable conditions, should show such a small difference in their effect. The explanation is, I think, to be found in the slow speed at which a punkah works, when compared with the velocity of other blowers driven by steam or by animal power. The friction that would tell rapidly on the irregularities of an object, moving through the air at the rate of hundreds or even thousands of feet per minute, is hardly sensible in the power required to propel the slow moving punkah. The force used during the comparative experiments has been equal to two pounds falling 72 feet per minute, which is equivalent to 1-220th of one horse power ; and all the punkahs were just three feet long, a simple calculation will show that one horse power would suffice to drive 114 similar punkahs, each six feet long.

WHAT PUNKAHS SHOULD BE MADE OF.

Punkahs should be made always with a plain surface of any material from cotton or linen to silk or velvet, and of a depth of from eighteen to twenty inches. The colours of the material should harmonize with those of the room in which it is to hang. The swing bar should be of iron, one and a quarter inches thick, and covered with leather or leather cloth, with the seam in the lower side to form an attachment for the curtain, which should be weighted with swan shot on its lower edge, and finished, if desired, with a very light fringe. The weight should be just sufficient to cause the curtain to assume a hollow curve on the side advancing against the air. Strong whipcord or log line is the best material for suspension, and the hooks should be portioned to the weight they carry, that is to say, about one-half the usual size. The cord should be protected from contact with hooks by means of a "thimble" or brass eyelet. The pulling cord should be thickened where it is pulled by the addition of a couple of feet of cotton tent rope. Decorations of any kind should be added with a very sparing hand, as they are liable to give the punkah a heavy appearance.

MECHANICAL PUNKAHS.

The application of mechanical power by means of a spring, or a falling weight and clockwork, to drive a punkah for a certain time without attention, has often been talked about, and even attempted on a small scale, but nothing of any importance has, so far, been done towards solving the problem in a practical manner. A punkah, 5 feet long, suitable for a bed would require, in order to work eight hours, a force equal to 21 cwts falling 30 feet distance, and a common palm leaf hand fan to work one hour would require a force equal to one hundred and fifty four pounds lifted one foot. These forces are very small. The greater of the two could be easily wound up by a man in sixteen minutes, and yet the difficulties in the realisation of this method of driving, at a moderate cost for apparatus have not yet been overcome. If we could only utilise all the heat of the fuel we burn in order to obtain power, three-fourths of an ounce of kerosine would supply the requisite force to drive a punkah for eight hours. Mr. Edison has still about two years left in which to complete his self-imposed task of finding means to convert the heat of coal directly into electrical energy without the intermediary of a steam-engine and a dynamo, and we may rest assured, that this problem will have accomplished by the one of the most talented and original thinkers of his age. In the meantime there remains the system of propulsion by means of storage batteries which has already been applied to various other purposes, and which appears to be well adapted to the needs of such a city as Bombay. If the Electric Light Company, at present in contemplation, is successful, there is profitable work to be had for the machinery during the day in charging storage batteries destined to propel our punkahs during the night. The distribution of electric force by a well organised establishment would resemble in so many points the distribution of soda water not excepting the return of the empties that the public would have no new habit to acquire, but only a new comfort to adopt. In default of electric power we may turn to water power as a motor, but we are immediately met by the difficulty due to the irregularity of the pressure in the service mains, which renders it unreliable as a source of power during the night in Bombay. The authorities, however, promise that in about two years a pressure of about thirty-three pounds per square inch will be maintained night and day, in the mains, and then by means of a small turbine, or other motor, we may be independent equally of punkahwallah and mosquito curtain, at the expense of about seventy gallons of water per night. London has for some time had a company for the distribution of hydraulic power by a special service of mains, and the promoters of this company encouraged by their success have recently applied for powers to establish their system in Manchester where small industries are very numerous. Water offers one of the safest and simplest means of distributing power in small quantities, and it seems to succeed wherever it is tried. In addition to the sources of power already mentioned, there are the steam engine,the gas engine,the petroleum, fire engine. The petroleum gas engine, and the hot air engine, all of them suitable for driving punkahs in such numbers as would be required in hotels, clubs, hospitals and blocks of offices or dwelling houses.

THE NECESSITY OF THE NIGHT PUNKAH.

It is certainly a matter for surprise that a wealthy and enterprising city of the magnitude of Bombay, should be without an example of a large building possessing a well organized system of mechanically driven punkahs. The distribution of ice in this city is second to none in the world in point of price and quality, and yet it has less importance, as a necessity, than any means by which we may be enabled to enjoy refreshing sleep in the hot season, and rise invigorated for our daily duties. The effects of a hot climate tell more on the human system during the night than during the day, and any rational method of combating its ill effects deserves our best consideration. It is with a desire to present the principles and structure of the punkah in a popular form, that I have brought the subject to-day before you.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer for his interesting discourse.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 1st February, 1887.

Means of observations of 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·854
Temperature of the Air	72·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·1
Dew Point	67·8
Relative humidity of Air	81·7
Extent of cloudy sky (the wholesky closed=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	79·2
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	63·6
General Directions of Wind	NNE, NE. NW, NNW. N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	314

* From midnight to midnight.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refreshment to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

PARSIISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY.

A LARGELY attended meeting of Parsis was held yesterday afternoon in the Bai Bhikaijee Shapoorjee Bengali Parsi Girls' School, Fort, for purpose of hearing a lecture by Professor James Darmesteter, Collegeide France, Paris, on "Parsiism and its place in History." Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., was called to the chair. Among those present were his Excellency the Governor, who was received with loud cheers ; Mr. Justice West, Mr. Justice Jardine, Professor Forrest, Professor Peterson, Mr. Grattan Geary, Mr. A. M. Gubbay, &c.

The chairman, in introducing the lecturer, said :—Gentlemen,—It gives me extreme pleasure to introduce to this audience Professor Darmesteter, the well-known French Oriental scholar. Almost all of you are well aware that for many years this distinguished savant has been doing great service to our ancient literature. His laborious researches in the domain of Iranian antiquities have throwu much light on the ancient language opinion regarding some of his theories, which are perhaps open to discussion, I must say that all of us admire his zeal, ability, and the accuracy with which he continues his arduous studies, for which we feel indebted to him, and I take this opportunity of publicly tendering to him the warmest thanks of our community. (Applause.) We feel it to be indeed a fortunate circumstance that the learned scholar, whose literary fame has long been unknown to us, and who has been quietly rendering such valuable services to our Avesta literature, is now among us. Taking advantage of his visit to us we have requested him to deliver a lecture on Parsiism, embodying as briefly as possible the results of his scholarly studies and researches, a request which he has promptly acceded to, for which we feel thankful to him. (Loud applause.)

Professor Darmesteter then dalivered his lecture. He said that, having been asked to choose a subject for his lecture, he thought the best he had to do was to explain to the Parsis the reasons for the deep interest which was felt among European scholars for their history and their sacred books, and which seemed to be so much out of proportion with their numbers, with the extent of their literature, and its apparent influence in the world. Their book, the Avesta, was to them above all their sacred books ; but it was for European scholars something else besides. It was the best and the clearest witness that had come to them of ancient Troy, of which it revealed the language, the religion, the social state, and the mental evolution more clearly and more fully than the immense literature of Vedism and Brahmanism did for ancient India. (Applause.) The language of the Avesta or Zend, as deciphered by Eugene Bournouf, had its key in the royal achæmenian inscriptions, and to the old Persian which, through mediæval Persian or Pehlvi, had given birth to the language of modern Persia. Thus it had become possible to trace the history of modern Persia, through all its changes and evolutions, for thirty centuries, up to the time when Sanscrit and Zend were still one and the same language. As to the religion embodied in the Avesta, it was the first triumph of morality in the midst of the old mythological religions of the Aryans. (Applause.) The people, among whom Zoroaster's religion appeared, followed a religion not very different of our forefathers. (Applause.) Without giving an from that of the Vedas. The great change which it underwent through the Zoroastrian action, was the attribution of a moral character to all the powers which, in the old religion, were active in a mythical character. That revolution took place in Media and was already complete in the time of Herodotus. From Media Zoroaster's religion spread eastwards, towards Bactria, then southwards into Persia Proper. It became the religion, of the State with the Sassanides. It influenced all the surrounding religions, and made itself felt in the first Christian heresies ; and when it was proscribed by the Mussulman conquerors, it acted like a dissolvent upon the Islamism of Persia. The history of the Mussulman sects in Persia could not be understood without a continual reference to thh former religion : they were, most of them, the old religion in disguise. The masterpiece of Mussulman Persia, the Shah Namah of Firdousi, was, the Professor said, nothing else than a poetical commentary upon the epical fragments of the Avesta. The success of the Parsis, the Professor thought, must be ascribed to their invincible attachment to their religion, because that religion was essentially, in its dogmas and its ethics a religion of action and of hope. (Applause.) Brahmanism cared too little for real life. Islamism submitted too readily to fate. Zoroastrianism orders man to struggle on against fate and promises victory. It is a great honour to the Parsis,Professor Darmesteter observed, to be the heirs and representatives of such a religion, but it entailed upon them a high duty. They had always helped readily the European scholars in their researches, but they must not only help them, said the lecturer ; they must co-operate with them. They had a vast mediæval literature, still unedited, that would perish one day or the other from the fewness of the manuscripts. One of the most important documents of Mazdaism, the original Bundesh, was represented by only two manuscripts. The scientific advance in Europe was not what it ought to be, merely from the fact that the materials to work upon were not at hand. They must be published ; a fund must be raised for the publication of the unedited Pahlvi texts ; and that would be, the Professor remarked, for the Parsis to celebrate the Jubilee—the golden marriage of the East with Western civilization—the best way to do honour at the same time to their Queen and to their religion. That ought to be the Parsi memorial for the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, in proposing a vote of thanks to Professor Darmesteter said : It is with very great pleasure indeed that I rise to propose a vote of thanks to the learned lecturer for his able and valuable discourse which you have just heard. The subject is in itself a very interesting one to all, but more especially to the Parsis as evidenced by the breathless attention you have paid it. I am sure you will all agree with me that Professor Darmesteter has done full justice to the subject, and that we to whose ancestors it relates have learned a good many new things to-day for which we cannot but feel deeply indebted to the learned gentleman. We, Parsis, will always be free to confess that we are indebted in a great measure, I would not be wrong if I said chiefly, to European savants for the knowledge we have gained about our ancient religion and literature. Anquetil du Perron was the first of that band of savants who has thrown light upon our religious books which were more or less sealed to our ancestors in India. It is very interesting to know how Anquetil was induced to come to India. A gentleman connected with one of the earliest European factories established at Surat became possessed of some Zend manuscripts which he took to England. Anquetil happened to see one of the pages hung as a curiosity at a shop window and then and there determined to go out to India to investigate the Parsi religion. After a stay of four years in this country he carried back with him a number of manuscripts which excited the curiosity of those who saw them, and many learned men sought to unravel the contents. I dare say you all know of the labors of Anquetil himself in this respect. Another Frenchman, Eugene Bournouf, has left his mark as a most critical examiner of the Zend language. The taste for Oriental literature passed from France to Germany, where our ancient language was investigated with great ardour. To those of you who have studied this subject, the names of Bopp, Lassen, Spiegel and Haug are no doubt familiar. The valuable services which the last named scholar has rendered to Parsi literature and religion must be fresh in your mind. Amongst Englishmen Dr. West is noted as one of the best Pehlvi scholars. The fame of the learned lecturer to-night as a very acute scholar had preceded him here. He has translated in English the Vendidad and the Yashts for Max Muller's series of Eastern Religions. He has written numerous essays which he has collected together in a work called Francisque studies. He is a linguist of no ordinary merit. During his stay in Bombay he has, I hear, employed his time most usefully. He has examined almost all the Ibraries ; collected a good many works, and has had free intercourse with our Dustoors and other students of Zend and Pehlvi, and while there is no doubt he will give to the world the result of his researches, let us hope it will be in English, so that we may be able to read it. Gentlemen, the presence of his Excellency the Governor here to-night is a valuable testimony to the high position which Professor Darmesteter occupies among the scholars of Europe. And the presence of H. E. the Governor reminds me of the honor which H. E. recently conferred upon the learned Professor, which, by the way, I may mention, as the learned Vice-Chancellor of the University eloquently observed the other day at the Convocation was an honor conferred upon the University itself, which will hereafter claim Professor Darmesteter as one of its members. Professor Darmesteter having made personal acquaintance, we may well hope too that he will continue to take an interest in our people, and in the investigation of our religious books. Before I sit down I desire to throw out a hint to some of our Zend and Pehlvi scholars to visit France and Germany in order to exchange views and to extend their studies with the help of the European savants such mutual intercourse woud be of immense benefit to our community. I now propose thata hearty vote of thanks be given to Professor Darmesetter for his able discourse on the most interesting subject of Parsiism, and its place in ancient History. (Applause).

The vote was seconded by Dastoor Dorab Peshotum Sunjana, who spoke at some length of the merits, and also a few shortcomings, of Professor Darmesteter's works. Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy proposed a vote of thanks to the managing committee for lending the use of their hall, which was seconded by Mr. Jeevanjee Jamsetjee Mody. In doing so, Mr. Jeevanjee made the modest request, as he said, both the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor of their University were present, that Pehlvi and Zend should be recognised in the University programme as second languages.

Mr. Jehangir B. Marzban proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman ; and the latter proposed a cordial vote of thanks to his Excellency the Governor for his kind attendance at the meeting. Both the votes were received with prolonged applause, and were carried with acclamation.

His Excellency the Governor, who, on rising, was received with prolonged cheers, made a humorous reply to the vote of thanks. His Excellency said he thought when he came to that hall that he should certainly be safe from having to give a speech or an address. (A laugh.) He had just returned from his tour in Sind as the Governor of this presidency ; and, as was remarked, he appeared at the meeting as the Chancellor of the University. (Applause and laughter.) They would not be surprised to hear, as Vice-Chancellor West was also present, that their request would be submitted to and granted by the august body they represented. (Cheers.) His Excellency then asked to be allowed to add his humble tribute of sincere thanks to the learned lecturer, whose prolonged residence not only in this presidency, but in India generally, would, it was hoped, be very fruitful. It was also to be hoped that the fruitful result of his researches would soon come to light without constituting a charge upon the home expenditure (applause and laughter) ; and that in the republic of literary Orientalists, it would not open up a fresh struggle. Although his Excellency would not be able to read the result of their learned researches, he would be glad to send them to the Secretariat. (Laughter.) His Excellency had no doubt that Pehlvi would be made an optional subject of examination for the competitive Civil Service examinations (cheers), and that one of the inevitable results to follow would be the raising of age for the Civil Service examinations. (Loud applause.)

The proceedings then terminated, his Excellency the Governor being cheered all the way up to his carriage.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the Court yesterday, the following, among other matters, were heard before Mr. Justice Bayley :—

RE CASSUMBHOY ABDOOL CADUR.—The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, for a creditor, asked for a rule *nisi* requiring the party abovenamed to show cause why his firm should not be adjudicated insolvents. The learned counsel mentioned that, on the last Court day, Mr. Kirkpatrick moved that another order of adjudication of insolvency in the matter should be revoked. The firm was indebted in several sums to Messrs. Framjee, Sands and Company, and had certainly committed an act of insolvency. Mr. Kirkpatrick, on behalf of Dyabhoy Cullianjee, wanted to address the Court, but his Lordship remarked that the learned counsel had no *locus standi*. Mr. Macpherson's application was granted.

RE NANABHAI RAMCHUNDER AND OTHERS.—On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an interim order.

RE MADHOWJEE DAMJEE.—Mr. Davar, for the insolvent, applied for a rule *nisi* for a discharge, which was granted.

RE SOOBJEE VUSSONJEE.—Mr. Sunjana, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim oeder for two months. Insolvent had been negotiating for a settlement with his creditors, but owing to the non-receipt of redrafts, two of the creditors themselves did not know the amounts due to them, and hence there was delay. The application was granted.

RE KHALLIN MOHJEE KHOJA AND ANOTHER.—On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvents were granted an interim order.

RE DHARUMSEY POONJABHOY.—Mr. Manker moved for an extension of the interim order granted to the insolvent. A deed of composition had been prepared, and many of the creditors were willing to settle amicably. His Lordship granted the application.

RE SYED HOOSAINBHAI RAHIMBHAI AND OTHERS.—Mr. Manker applied for an extension of the interim order. Insolvent had been to the office of the Official Assignee, and had been giving every assistance. His Lordship extended the interim order for three months.

RE ZAMIR SHAIK TAYOO.—Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for an interim order, with leave to amend the schedule. The application was granted.

RE PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.—The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, for the Official Assignee, moved that the examination of the insolvent be postponed for a fortnight, one of the reasons being that Mr. Inverarity, who was familiar with the details of the matter, could not come in. The parties were willing that a postponement be allowed. His Lordship postponed the matter for three weeks.

RE TRIBHOWAN GUNGADAS.—Mr. Manker said that insolvent was to come up for his discharge that day, but he proposed to pay the Official Assignee Rs. 15 a month until his debts were paid off ; and the learned counsel therefore asked that the discharge be postponed at present, and that when all the debts had been paid off, satisfaction be entered up in regard to the claims on the schedule. The application was granted.

RE RAMJEE LUXIMON KUTCHRA AND OTHERS.—On the application of Mr. Manker, the interim order granted to insolvents was extended.

RE JOHN FRANCIS MENDONCA.—Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for the usual rule *nisi* for a discharge ; and the application was granted.

RE W. C. MATHEW.—On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted leave to serve the usual notices.

RE JAN MAHOMED SOMJEE AND ANOTHER.—Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvents, moved for the usual rule *nisi* for a discharge, which was granted.

DISCHARGES.—The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges :—Pojatee Dhurmajee Padamsee, G. V. Henriques, Tulakchund Lukhmichand, Mathuradas Canjee, Andrew Walter Jones, Abdool Fakirbhoy Kusay, Laroo Ramjee Dharoo, Bhookandas Ramdass, Ahmed Carrimbhoy Shaik and another, Mahomed Sookria and another, Joosuf Abba Khatri, Noor Mahomed Ahmed Khatri, Byramjee Jeerunjee Gariwalla, Charles James Guest, Meghjee Moolje Bhimsalee, Byramjee Nowrojee Motiwalla and another, John William Burby and his wife Adelaide Matilda, Damodhar Govind Poy, Pandoo Visram Murhatee, Pandoo Bhivajee Savat, Dalub Hurka and another, John Joseph Annunciation, Ali Saheb Budroodin Tongaykur and Rustomjee Dadabhoy Darcovalla.

FIRST CRIMINAL S

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 2.

THE most noticeable item wired by Reuter in yesterday's financial message is a decline of ¾ per cent., say to 107½ in French Rentes in London, making a drop of 1½ per cent. in three days in these Public Securities; and which coming after the late somewhat sensational telegrams from the Continent, would appear to indicate a decidedly more apprehensive state of mind as to the political situation. A sympathetic fall of ½ per cent. in Consols at 100⅝ is only what might have been expected, and that it was no more may be taken to mean that, so far, England's concern in what is taking place is not great enough to cause alarm at present in financial circles. All the other items, including Bar Silver at 47d. per oz., were unchanged. Paris Exchange in London was 25·40 francs.

There was no change in the London Produce markets in Bombay qualities of Wheat and Seeds; but Calcutta Linseed to arrive was quoted 3d. per quarter higher, at 41s 3d; and Rapeseed was called firm at an advance of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta Brown to arrive, at 32s. No 1 Soft White Wheat was another 1d. lower in Liverpool at 7s, and No. 2 had declined to the same extent at 6s. 7d. per cental. The Sheep Skin sales terminated with a reduction of ½ to 1d, in Bombay, and 1 to 1½d. in Madras Skins.

A quiet feeling prevailed in Liverpool yesterday; but the total sales—8,000 bales—comprise 1,000 bales of Surats, which would thus appear to be in rather better request again. The imports were heavy—48,000 bales—making 93,000 for the three days since Friday. Arrivals were steady, but neither in these nor in ready stuff is any change reported. In New York Futures for June moved up 5 points say to 9·62; but Mid-Uplands on the spot were quoted the same. The receipts for the day at U. S. Ports were 54,000 bales, compared with 26,000 bales last season for the same day, and 16,000 bales the year before. The following are the total figures to date:—

	1887	1886	1885
Three days' Receipts	72,000	65,000	39,000
Total from 1st Sept.	4,357,000	4,150,000	4,140,000

COTTON.—Our local market for the staple has been steadier to-day, and in ready Cotton a fair business has been doing—in some instances at an advance of a rupee or so per candy. Bengals are being taken quite freely from ready stock; but for forward delivery there are few sellers, and to obtain Cotton likely to be up to class, Rs. 132 for Good, Rs 142 for Fully Good, and Rs. 152 for Fine would have to be paid. We hear of a sale of Fine Bengals to-day at Rs. 153 per candy, for March delivery. Other descriptions of Cotton for forward delivery are steady, with but few sellers, and rates are generally unchanged.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Beyond the cancellation of contracts for a considerable quantity of Club Delhi Wheat No. 1 for April-May delivery by an European buyer at Rs. 4-4-9 per cwt., we have heard nothing fresh in this market, which may be called extremely quiet as to actual business at our previous quotations.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,732 bales.
Wheat	6,229 cwts.
Linseed	1,326 ,,
Gingelly	5,821 ,,

FREIGHTS.—The absence of demand, consequent on the scarcity of Produce, which we have had so constantly to comment upon of late, continues. The market is steady however, and rates are practically unchanged. The only fresh business which we have heard of is the fixing of the Highfield (s) at 22s. 6d. per ton for March loading, in the usual open charter terms with concessions.

EXCHANGE opened fairly steady this morning, but with little business doing in anticipation of Council allotments. The market strengthened, however, on receipt of telegrams from Calcutta, and Bank Demand Bills have been sold at 1s. 5 31-32d. for March, and 1s. 5 15-16d. for April delivery. Credits are at 1s. 6 5-32d. for March contracts, and 1s. 6¾d. for April.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 95½ for Fours this morning—a decline of ¼ per cent. on yesterday's closing rate—and in a weak market, and with many contracts to be settled, the price at one time fell to 95½. It afterwards recovered to the extent of 3-16 per cent. and closes pretty steady at 95 5-16. Four-and-a-half Paper may be called 99½; but the quotation is nominal.

SHARES have been a very quiet market to-day, and the only movement, which has in all cases been downward, has been the following:—Soonderdas Mill scrip is Rs. 10 lower at Rs. 665; Jewraz Balloo and Manockji Petit shares have both receded Rs. 2½, being now worth Rs. 1,130 and Rs. 1,220 respectively. Mofussil Press also declined Rs. 2½, say to Rs. 410; and Bombay Ice Manufacturing are Rs. 10 lower, at Rs. 850. Bank of Bombay shares have been dealt in at the previous price of Rs. 730, ex dividend.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—The Bank's minimum rate remains at 3 per cent., no change having been made at the Board meeting held this afternoon.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANK.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	ct.	730xd.
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	10 do.	840 xd.
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	613
EXCHANGE BANK.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100		6 do.	1½
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	50,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£59-10
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	111xd.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R.5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	..	£
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	£100	..	..	£160

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	7	830
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	..	1,100
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales' Fire Insuran Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,625

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	1000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.	1,000	500	500	..	415
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	99
Alfred Mandy Co.	1,000	500	500	..	240
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co. Ltd.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	630
Bellasis S. & W Co., Ltd	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	690
Bo. Cotton Mfg Co. Ltd.	600	500	500	..	375
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	315
Borar Mfg. Co., Ltd.	2,750	200	200	..	150
Central India S. & W. Company	2,000	500	50	Rs. 25	805
New Issues	3,000	135	..	Rs. 135	180
Ocaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	70	720	Rs. 12½	670
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	680
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	625
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	865
Dharumsey S. & W. Co	..	..	..	..	..
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	50	50	Rs. 25	810
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,220	1,000	1,000	..	955
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	167½
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	890
Hingunghat Mill Co. Ld	700	500	all	37½ p.a.	660
Hydraad Spinning Co	700	100	50	Rs. 2	325
Impl. Cotton Mills Co	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	475
Indian Manfg Co. Ltd.	668	1,000	500	Rs. 75	1,410
James Greaves Mills	100	500	100	Rs. 25	580
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,314	500	5 2	,, 14-5-7	400
Jewraz Balloo	1,200	1,000	60	Rs. 45	1130
Khandelah	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	800
Khatao Mackanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	820
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	2,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	138 xd.
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 125	2,800
Mahalukshmi	600	1,000	1,000	..	560
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,220
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	187½
Morarjee Gooculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,470
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	435
Nagpur Cotton Cleaning Co Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	..	65
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	283
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	810
Oriental	5,735	625	625	Rs. 15	535
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	..	135
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	900	500	500	..	87
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 67	870
Ripon	811	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	861
Sasoon S. & W. Co.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	1,370
Sasoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,768	500	500	Rs.	350
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,285
Soondercas	600	1,000	1,000	..	665
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	350
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	25	25	..	240
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	485
Western India S. & M. Company	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	725
Lakshmi Khatau & W. Co.	..	..	1,0	..	700

PRESS COMPANIES.

A. bar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1,075
Akola Press Co.	250	250	250	Rs. 50	650
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	900
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	225
ellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	445xd
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	200	200	Rs. 16	160
ombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	Rs. 14	120
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,580	1,580	Rs. 60	510
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	.. 12	120
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 157	1,325
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,725
French Press Co.	500	500	500	Rs. 80	585
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 93	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	311	Rs. 45	400
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	255
Mercantile Press	1,000	125	125	..	75
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	410
New Borar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	50	Rs. 60	510
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	110
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	456
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	456
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12½	1225xd.
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	580
Yokart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	61½

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,900 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 200	} 10 p.	178
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100		163
Bapty Co., Ld.	320	200	165	6 p.ct.	103
Barton & Co., Ld.	4,000	60	140	Rs. 16	
Do. New issue	600		37	Rs. 20	
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	..	500	100	102-3p.c 3-3p.c	100nl.
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	..	685
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	6 p.c	200
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	15 p. ct.	116
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	7 p.c.	2,700
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	..	670
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	Rs. 5 22	104
Bombay Safty Match Co. Ld	500	100	100	6 p.ct.	101
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	11
Dyesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	..	100
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	75
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Rs. 11	9
Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	15
Karrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	250	255	..	..
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	330
Marcks & Co.	1,000	100	100	12 p.ct.	90
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	1
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	75
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	..
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	108
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	5 p. s.	1
Pearce and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 19	47
Port Canning Co.	2,000	100	1,000	Rs. 8	19½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	5 p.c.	10⅝
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	72
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	..	7½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs.	1,170
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	..	185x
Western India Flour Mills	637	125	100	Rs 125	95
M. M. Modi & Co	900	200	200	..	135

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 1.

Hutchinson, Capt, Bl Staff, on leave, from Umballa.
Meadows, Dy Surg Genl; Bo Staff, on duty, from Bhuj.

FEBRUARY 2.

Anderson, Vet Surg, Bo, A V D, on duty, from Poona.
Gordon, Maj-Genl, Bl, from Bareilly.
Fenton, Lieut, Mad, A V D, on leave, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 20.

Goldard, Lieut, Bo, N Staffordshire Regt, to join, to Aden.

FEBRUARY 1.

Donnell, O, Capt, Bo 3rd L I, to rejoin, to Poona.

FEBRUARY 2.

Anderson, I V S, Bo, A V D, on duty, to N. Div.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, February 3, 1887.

1. The Regiment will parade for drill under the Commandant, on Saturday, the 5th instant. Fall in at the Town Hall, at 5 p.m. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant Road, Girgaum and Prince's Dock at 4-30 p.m., and those met on their way, will have their fares paid; members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors. The following movements will be practised on Saturday's parade:—Sections 8, 23, (1, 2, 4 and 5), 27 (1 and 2,) 28, 30 (2), 34 (4 and 5) 3 and 2) 15 Rounds of Blank Ammunition per man.

2. There will be a class of Instruction for proficiency certificates on Friday, the 4th instant, at 6 p.m.

3. There will be a church parade of the Bombay Vol. Rifle Corps on Sunday the 6th instant. Fall in in front of the Gymkhana at 5-15 p.m., the Mounted Troop will fall in at the Flora Fountain. Red uniform with helmets and side arms to be worn. Members who are at the tramterminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant Road and Girgaum at 4-45 p.m., and all those met on their way will have their fares paid.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

GENERAL ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 21st Janv., 1887.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

3rd Bengal Cavalry—Lieut-Col G W Willock, 2nd-in-Coomd, to be Comdt, vice Mackenzie, vacated, dated 17th Jan 1887.

Depy Surgn Genl J B C Reade, CB, having completed a tour of foreign service in India, is directed to proceed to England; travelling at the public expense.

Lieut F L Playfair, RA, is directed to proceed from Bareilly to Meean Meer, and join O Batty 4th Bgde, to which he has been transferred.

The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Capt G T Noel, 1st Battn Durham L I, is extended to the date of the arrival of his battalion in England.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

2nd Battn Rl Irish Regt—Lieut P do S Bass, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

Lieut H J Downing, for twelve months, on urgent private affairs.

1st Battn Rl Irish Fusiliers—Lieut C U Sandys, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

15th Bengal Cav—Lieut-Col R Atkins to remain at Murree, from the 16th to the 20th Oct 1886, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, in extension of the leave granted him in G O C C, dated 19th April 1886, page 162.

West York Regt—Lieut W Hudson (offg Wing Officer on probation 2nd Battn 5th Goorkhas), to Bombay, for six months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

Indian Medical Service—Surgn Major C W Calthrop (in medical charge 4th Bengal Cav), to remain at Kangra, on private affairs, from the 3rd to the 4th Nov 1886, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, in extension of the leave granted him in G O C C, dated 29th Nov 1886, page 584.

MR. N. H. GUEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,
No. 23 RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK
STUTTGART.
THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.
See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

DR F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
THOROUGHLY adapted to correct the various faults of refraction of defective Eyes.
May be had from
LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
London, Calcutta and Bombay.
Our pamphlet: "Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseases," price post-paid 4½ annas.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS,
OPTICIANS, &c.,
AND IMPORTERS OF PIANOFORTES.
OF one of our Pianos with the patent improvement lately introduced by us to the Indian Public under the name of the New Tuning Apparatus an esteemed constituent writes:—
The Cottage Piano with the rigid perpendicular stringing arrangement has far exceeded my expectations. I have now had the instrument in hard use for the last eighteen months, during which time it has been subjected to rough usage by land and sea, extremes of heat and cold, dampness and dryness, the instrument has never been touched with a Tuning Key, and is now in as perfect condition in all respects as it was when leaving your warehouse. This is almost incredible, but is nevertheless a fact. You are quite at liberty to utilize this communication.
Yours truly,
Kurrachee, 21, Jan. 1887. R. P. FINCHAM.
FOR CASH OR ON THE HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.
Illustrated Price List on application to
MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY.

FUND FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE JUBILEE OF THE REIGN OF H. I. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.
SUBSCRIBERS to this Fund are INVITED to PAY their Contributions at their EARLIEST CONVENIENCE to the Bank of Bombay.
HENRY MORLAND,
Chairman of the Executive Committee.
Bombay, 29th January, 1887.

QUEEN'S LEATHER.
A NEW FABRIC for Upholstering purposes, lining of Carriages, Bookbinding, &c., is equal in appearance and durability to REAL LEATHER.
It is not affected by extreme heat, and can easily be cleaned with Soap and water, while the price is less than half of REAL LEATHER. Full particulars may be obtained from
JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AUSTRALIA.
DEATH.
CARTER—December 20, at Hurstville, Sydney, shot by accident, William Alexander Carter, eldest son of the late Dr F W Carter, of Woolahra, N S W, and formerly of Buxar, Shahabad, aged 18.

CEYLON.
DEATH.
BARROW—January 29, at Mount Lavinia, Colombo, Francis Barrow, of Calcutta, Solicitor, aged 59 years and 9 months.

BURMA.
DEATH.
ANGELO—January 4, at Mandalay, of ague, George Liptrott Angelo, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 23rd W L I, aged 28 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
BIRTH.
SHAVE—January 22, at Kurseorie, Cachar, the wife of W T Shave, of a son.
DEATH.
WINCKLER—January 29, at Cochin, Theobald Strauss, fourth son of J E Winckler, Port Officer, aged 6 years.

The Bombay Gazette
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1887.

A MELANCHOLY wail has been raised over the measure of success attained by the thirteen honorary secretaries detailed to raise subscriptions for the Jubilee Committee. The amount obtained by a week's canvassing reached what we should consider the satisfactory sum of Rs. 30,000. It does not at all detract—as appears to be supposed by a contemporary—from the generosity of the donors that one-third of the sum is the handsome contribution of Mr. Dinsha Manekji Petit, the Sheriff of Bombay. There is something peculiarly graceful in a contribution, so readily accorded by Mr. Dinsha, which deprives the Shrievalty which he enjoys, of any recompense but honour. The Shrievalty is an institution which has escaped the pruning knife of financial reformers even in these times, when nothing is sacred to them. The object of retaining it is to enable Government to reward by an honorary office—yielding an average of some 10,000 per annum—services rendered to the public by men whose fortune is not equal to their desserts. This rule has generally been observed, though there was an apparent departure from it when the Shrievalty was given to a millionaire who has done so much, alike for Bombay and for himself, in developing the great mill industry which is the pride and hope of this city, but who is placed, happily for himself, far above such pecuniary recognition of public service as is fulfilled by the award of the Shrievalty. It was then, as we have said, a graceful and well considered act on the part of the present Sheriff to keep the distinction conferred by his office, while handing over the emolument for a public purpose. We see nothing to blame, but a great deal to approve and to applaud, in this action, which is spoken of by implication as if it constituted in some inexplicable way a count in the indictment against the thirteen honorary secretaries. The complaint that the subscription for the Jubilee fund is not a success is quite unfounded, and is based upon a misconception of what is required, and of what might be fairly expected. It is not true, as is affirmed, that the Europeans have declined to contribute because they have no interest in a Technical Institute, and desire that the money subscribed should be wholly and solely squandered in smoke and riot on the day itself. Many of the Europeans, official and commercial, have subscribed liberally to the fund. If the bulk of them wait a little, to see what is going to be done, and ascertain what is the actual need, their attitude arises from no disposition to flout the proposition put forward by the Government of Bombay that the permanent memorial in this city of a remarkable historical event should take the form of a Technical Institute. Such an institution would contribute to the future welfare of the citizens and broaden the foundations of its manufacturing industry. Europeans wish well to the project, and are anxious that it shall succeed. The supposition ignores facts. The Europeans everywhere in India, and not less in Bombay than elsewhere, have been seriously affected by circumstances which they could not control or foresee. They are obliged to increase by one-third the remittances entailed by the necessity of educating their children in Europe, and they are heavily mulcted also in the enhanced prices of European necessaries imported into India. With the rupee fluctuating between one and fourpence to one and sixpence—to say nothing of a dismal vision of the possibility of its going down to one and twopence—it is not necessary to seek in a purely imaginary antipathy to the foundation of a Technical Institution, the attitude of reserve as may be noticeable to the eye of malice. Something like reserve may be imputed in the case of Lady Dufferin's fund as well in Lady Reay's. The proportion of money subscribed has not in either case been at all proportionate to the amount of sympathy and goodwill felt and expressed. There is no use in disguising the fact that the combined effect of the general depression of trade which is the common heritage of the civilised world at the present time, and the special affliction of the fall in the rupee, has reduced the Anglo-Indian community to what might be called without any great violence of language, straitened circumstances. Upon these misfortunes comes the Income-Tax, which cuts another cantle out of reduced resources. Close upon the heels of the Income-Tax has come a Financial Commission searching for pretexts to shut out hope in regard to expectations which were once regarded as very real, and forming part of the available if somewhat restricted area covered by the Indian pagoda tree. The Anglo-Indian has come to doubt the existence of the pagoda tree, and he has begun to wonder whether the Russian really believes that India is all beer and skittles. Our civilisation is not a failure, and the Caucasian is not played out; but things for the moment are not quite as they were. The necessity for wise economy which has become a new element in every household is not likely to be altogether discarded when subscription books, which are never absent from the door, are presented. It does not argue either disloyalty or technophobia; but Europeans find levelled at them just now the unfounded imputation that they are stingy, and abstain of set purpose from giving money for anything beyond a few squibs and a few hundred extra oil-butties, on the Jubilee night. There is this to be said of the natives' subscriptions—which are also made the subject of carping complaint—that the bulk of the Rs. 30,000 collected in a week's canvas has been contributed by that community. To expect from them a prodigality of lakhs, under existing circumstances, is to show a want of acquaintance with the actualities of the time. It is a matter of common observation amongst the natives that the calls for subscriptions press wholly upon some three hundred individuals in this Presidency, who constitute the valid subscribers in all emergencies. The people outside this Spartan three hundred, ever ready to answer every call the country may make upon them, are either very poor, or are unaccustomed to seek beyond their own immediate surroundings for an outlet for their generosity and benevolence. It must be admitted that the calls have been many, and occasionally heavy, and they have often been nobly met. There is a proverb that it is useless to waste blows on the willing horse, and though the aphorism is more generally honoured in the breach than in the observance, it may be as well to bear it in mind occasionally, if only to avoid occasional disappointment. The public, European and native, which has in the course of a week come down with Rs. 30,000 to help the committee to celebrate the Jubilee with the necessary *éclat*, will undoubtedly subscribe still more. There is no reason to doubt that a considerable addition will be made to the large sum obtained within the last few days. As we write the Mill Association has voted a round sum which will enhance the amount complained of as too little. It would be as well, however, to avoid the mistake of expecting or exacting more from the public generosity than is needed to make the 16th February pass joyously and well. The Governmen is spending Rs. 30,000 on the occasion out of its own pocket; that is out of the pocket of the State. This expenditure will not include the Imperial Salvo of one hundred-and-one guns which will deafen the morning, and bring in the expectant day; nor the music of the military bands; nor the processions; nor the receptions of officials in their most brilliant attire, resplendent with gold. All these magnificent details will contribute to the general gaiety and enjoyment over and above what may be obtained out of the Rs. 30,000, which will defray, amongst other things, the cost of illuminating on a splendid scale the grand Government buildings of Bombay. The Municipality on its part will spend a portion of the lakh which has been voted for the occasion in an illumination of the Municipality buildings which will almost rival that of the Government Offices. The general public will emulate the Government and the Municipality in illuminating and decorating the streets of the city. This would involve a large expenditure at any time; but on the present occasion, when the demand in the city and the mofussil and in the native States, has sent oil butties up to famine prices, the outlay will be enormous, and probably in many cases oppressive to private means. This expenditure will not figure in the subscription list, but it will be none the lighter on that account; rather the contrary. In addition to all this the general multitude will be provided with a great fair in spite of the recent lesson of the fair in Madras, where a panic caused such lamentable loss of life. Nevertheless the fair may pass. Bombay people will take their chance, and nothing untoward may occur. But are we to supplement all the means of happiness just indicated, by expending a number of thousands of rupees in fireworks? If we are thus lavish we are informed that the Bombay cooly will hand down to his grandson as a precious memory the story of the tamasha, the banging of the squibs and the wonderful stench that follows their extinction. This proposal seems to us to involve a wild waste of means, on a perfectly idle and ephemeral display, which, however, idle and transient, will certainly involve considerable danger to life and property. On a previous occasion in Bombay an explosion of fireworks caused a great loss of life, and in Hyderabad eleven men were killed and several wounded by the unforeseen energy of a fountain of fire. It has been suggested very thoughtlessly that a display might be made on rafts moored in Back Bay. This would involve the passing and repassing of immense multitudes over the level crossings of the Railway, which could not possibly suspend its great local traffics on such an occasion. It would be impossible to guard against the consequences of tempting the whole loose population of the city to cross the Railway line to gain the shore of the Bay. Fireworks are not wanted at such risk and at so great an outlay, and the same may be said of the extravagant expenditure which is proposed in some other directions. All that is really required to give brightness and dignity to the manifestation of the loyalty and goodwill of the population of Bombay may be done without wasting resources which are needed for purposes of high and lasting importance. The city is as a whole as yet unsewered, the costly works for an adequate supply of water are only just begun. The foundation stone of the new Municipal Hall was laid some years ago, and a second stone has not been placed on it since. The native town which has become overpopulated through the influx of a labouring population, requires to be opened up so that they may not become a sink of cholera and other disease. The business centre of the town—the Fort—also needs to be traversed by streets admitting the health-giving sea breezes and making room for trade requirements. Shops and offices are now from sanitary and other considerations restricted to one or two streets which are unable to meet the demands of business. If we bear these facts in mind, we will not the less thoroughly fulfil the obligations imposed upon us by the Queen-Empress's Jubilee. But we shall know how to discount the hair-brained suggestions to squander money for an evening's amusement which would certainly not bear the morning's reflection.

THE High Court, in the exercise of its revisionary powers, yesterday added Rs. 75 to the fine of Rs. 25 imposed by the Cantonment Magistrate at Poona upon Captain Hughes for assaulting Messrs. Setna and Jehangir Dosabhai a few months since. There seems little need for insisting upon the needlessness of thus reopening a case which at the time excited a good deal of feeling, and of which, for every reason, it would have been well if nothing more had been heard. The High Court itself has, in effect, though presumably not from intention, demonstrated this needlessness by the triviality of the addition which it has made to a penalty which, in its view, was too trivial to satisfy the ends of justice. Had the original penalty been grievously inadequate it could scarcely have been made adequate by so insignificant an addition, and the decision of the Court will to most people seem to demonstrate that there was very little need for its intervention. Mr. Justice West observed yesterday that the fine imposed upon Captain Hughes was little less than illusory, and was just such a punishment as would be imposed upon a man belonging to one of the poorest classes in the community. This may be so, but it seems to us that Captain Hughes, in the mere fact that a conviction was recorded against him, underwent a punishment which upon a humbler defendant would have fallen much more lightly. To a poor man, for instance, the essential part of the punishment would have been the fifteen rupees; to a defendant in a more elevated station in life the conviction itself—the mere entrance of his name upon the records of a police court as a breaker of the peace—is the real penalty, in comparison with which the question whether he has to pay fifteen rupees or fifty is of the smallest consequence. The military authorities, moreover, seem to have inflicted upon Captain Hughes a professional penalty compared with which the punishment added by the High Court is not of great consequence, and this might well have spared the judges the trouble of re-opening the quarrel. There are two hypotheses upon which the necessity for calling the case into Court again would have been necessary; either the magistrate's judgment had been obviously at fault, or the penalty imposed was flagrantly inadequate. But the magistrate's law was not disputed, and the hypothesis of flagrant inadequacy is excluded by the slight addition which the High Court has made to the penalty—slight, because to a man in easy circumstances the addition of seventy-five rupees to a fine of twenty-five is of no consequence at all. The enhancement would have been intelligible if, for instance, a harsher punishment than a fine had been imposed, or if the fine had been altered from one of two figures to one of four. It would not have been unreasonable, moreover, if some consideration had been given to the fact that aggrieved parties had shown no desire to re-open the proceedings. Mr. Justice West repelled a suggestion in that direction by observing that criminal punishment is not inflicted to satisfy the complainants. Yet this is not more true than that but for the initiative of these gentlemen the proceedings could not have been taken; and their quiescence was a fact which might without impropriety have been taken into consideration with the other equities in the case. They made no complaint, and it may be assumed that they would have been glad enough if nothing more had been heard of the matter.

IN the course of the interesting lecture delivered yesterday afternoon by M. Darmesteter that gentleman brought down the house by the happy expression that the Jubilee of the Queen, now being organised, might be deemed the festivities of the marriage of the East to Western civilisation. His Excellency the Governor who was present, in an *impromptu* little speech created considerable amusement by declaring humorously that he hoped Pehlevi would be made one of the optional subjects of study for the examination for the Civil Service, and that the addition would be the means of raising the age of the candidates. In a more serious vein we would suggest in view of the enthusiasm elicited by M. Darmesteter's suggestive reference to the Jubilee that an excellent way to commemorate that great historical occasion would be to found a Victoria professorship of the Bombay University to be filled in the first place to M. Darmesteter himself, who would then be able to give undivided attention to the unfolding and preservation of Oriental manuscripts which in his eloquent words await but the h

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ROUT OF THE ITALIANS WITH HEAVY LOSS AT MASSOWAH.

SPECIAL VOTE ASKED IN THE CHAMBERS.

ROME, FEB. 1.

The Italian Government have received news that Ras Alula, the Commander-in-Chief of King John's forces before Massowah, has attacked and completely routed three companies of Italian troops, inflicting heavy loss on them.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Signor Depretis, the Premier, asked for an immediate vote of 5,000,000 lire in order that reinforcements might be despatched to the garrison at Massowah.

PANIC ON THE CONTINENTAL BOURSES.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

A panic prevails on the Paris, Vienna and Berlin Bourses, which is in a great measure due to the present disturbed state of politics.

French Rentes have fallen one-and-a-half per cent. in two days.

THE TRADE OF THE NILE VALLEY.

Sir James Fergusson, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that her Majesty's Government have assented to the proposal made by the Egyptian Government to allow the re-opening of the trade of the Nile Valley.

REDUCTION OF THE FORCES IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, FEB. 1.

According to General Orders issued to-day, the 5th and 6th Brigades are to be abolished on the 1st and 25th of March, respectively. Brigadier Stewart is to hand over the Command and reach Rangoon on the 5th March, and stay at Rangoon till the 31st, to carry out the embarkation of the troops returning to India. The embarkation after that date is to be conducted by Brigadier Anderson.

The head-quarters of the 2nd Brigade is to be removed on March 1st from Bhamo to Shwebo, and is to take in all stations occupied by the troops of the 2nd and 5th Brigades, except Bhamo and Shwego, which become an independent command under Colonel H. A. Little.

On the departure of Brigadier Anderson from Myingyan, General Low assumes command of all troops now composing the 4th and 6th Brigades, with the head-quarters at Myingyan.

The 3rd Brigade is to remain as now, and the stations of Mektiala and Wundwin are to be added, and Mektiala becomes the head-quarters.

The Chindwin district is to be an independent command under Colonel Toker, with head-quarters at Alon.

Brigadier East hands over the command of the 1st Brigade on the 1st March, and returns to India.

The staff of the present 6th Brigade is to be transferred to the 4th Brigade on the departure of General Anderson.

The Commander-in-Chief held a levée yesterday in the Audience Hall of the Palace, to bid farewell to the officers of the garrison.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army does not assume command of the Burma troops till Sir Frederick Roberts has left Rangoon.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 2.

The distribution of the Burma Field Force is about to be re-arranged on the 1st March. The 5th Brigade will be abolished, and on the 25th March the 6th Brigade will also be abolished.

Generals Stewarts and Anderson, at present Commanding the 5th and 3rd Brigades, will then return to India.

The new arrangement will be:—Mandalay will continue to be the head-quarters of the 1st Brigade, but General East will relinquish command. His successor has not yet been named.

The head-quarters of the 2nd Brigade will be removed from Bhamo to Shwebo, and of the 3rd Brigade from Ningyan to Meiktila, from the 31st March.

The Chindwin force will be made an independent command under Colonel Toker, with the head-quarters at Alon. Bhamo and Shwegu will also become independent commands under Colonel H. A. Little.

The force under Colonel Middleton has started to disperse a body of rebels reported to number two thousand strong, assembled to the north-west of the Yeu district.

THE PROCLAMATION OF THE THATHANABAING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, FEB. 1.

The proclamation tendered by the Thathanabaing to the Commander-in-Chief is being promulgated by the Thathanabaing under the sanction of the Chief Commissioner. It assures all races of kind treatment, that Buddhist ecclesiastical matters in both provinces will be referred to the Thathanabaing and the royal Sadows, that a free pardon will be granted to dacoits up to the Jubilee Day, February 16th, and that work will be provided to those who come in. Two or three noted leaders on surrendering will for a short time be sent to Lower Burma, but not imprisoned; they will be returned their homes when quiet is restored.

The Officer Commanding Yeu reports that on January 31st, a large gathering of rebels, numbering 2,000, took place to his north-west, Colonel Middleton's troops are going to meet the rebels.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 2.

Sir Charles Bernard has approved of the Proclamation submitted by the Buddhist Archbishop, and has added a clause offering a free pardon to all rebels who come in before the Jubilee day, work will be found for them, and two or three of the leaders who surrender will be detained, although not in prison, in Lower Burma, for some time, and permitted to return to their homes as soon as the country is pacified.

CAPTURE OF BOH SHOAY'S CAMP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 2.

On the 30th January, a column under Captain Golightly again captured Boh Shoay's camp, situated amongst dense jungle far up the Arrakan Hills. Boh Shoay again escaped capture, and is reported to have fled towards the Chin country.

FIRE AT NINGYAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 2.

A fire broke out at Ningyan yesterday afternoon, destroying fifty houses. The military and police were quickly on the spot, and extinguished the flames in an hour and a half. There was no disturbance, nor any damage to the Government buildings, and no lives were lost. The fire was probably accidental. Arrangements are being made to provide assistance for the sufferers.

The Burmese here are making great preparations for the reception of the Buddhist Archbishop. The Government have subscribed Rs. 500 towards the expenses.

A public meeting will be held on Saturday to organize a Burma Branch Committee to co-operate with the Home Committee in the Women's Jubilee offering.

SIR CHARLES BERNARD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 2.

In consequence of the continued ill-health of Sir Charles Bernard, he takes leave for a year, and as at present it is desirable that the head of the Administration should have a feeling of permanency, Mr. Groathwaite has been appointed Chief Commissioner, and will take over charge about the beginning of March. Sir Charles Bernard has been appointed to Mysore, and will go there on his return from furlough.

THE JUBILEE.

The Jubilee preparations here are making rapid progress. A special Thanksgiving Service will be held in the Cathedral on the 16th, and will be attended by the Viceroy.

A PARSEE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Mr. Badshah, C.S., a Parsee, has been appointed Postmaster General of the North-West Provinces. The *Englishman* makes a strong protest against the appointment of a young Civilian with no special training over the head of Mr. Dillon, whose high service claims are acknowledged by Government. The appointment is made on the ostensible ground that Mr. Badshah is a native.

THE WRECK OF THE S.S. AGRA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 2.

The steamer Agra ran ashore near Bimlipatam on Monday. The passengers were forwarded by the Asia, and a portion of the cargo was saved. The steamer is said to be a total wreck.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

The Hon. P. O'Sullivan, Advocate-General, in his evidence before the Public Service Commission, said that the Statutory Service is disapproved. He advocated competition and encouragement of natives going to England. The system of recruitment of the Covenanted Service required altering. The Uncovenanted Service should be thrown open. The method of selecting District Judges required improvement. Of eighteen judges only one-third were competent, the rest required experience. He spoke highly of the Eurasian magistrates.

Several native witnesses have been examined.

Nawab Mehdi Ali of Hyderabad will give evidence on Friday. The Mahomedans here are anxious to know what he proposes.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, FEB. 2.

The s. s. Verona, with the outward English mails of the 21st ultimo, left here for Bombay at 4 p.m. yesterday afternoon; and the s. s. Auralia, for Colombo and Calcutta, at 6 a.m. this morning.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bokhara arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, FEB. 1.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson left Suez for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Nizam arrived here from Bombay this morning.

ZANZIBAR, FEB. 1.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar s.s. Malacca arrived here safely this morning from Bombay (20th ultimo).

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	71⅞
4½ per cent. ,,	73½
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	107½
Bar Silver	47
Exchange on India 60 days' sight	1 6
Arrivals.—Kirby Hall and Suez.	

THE BAROMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, FEB. 1.

10 p.m.	70·4

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2.

a.m.	69·9
12 p.m.	73·1
2 p.m.	79·1
4 a.m.	78·7

H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 30 this morning, and will alight at the Church-Gate Station, where the heads of departments are requested to attend. A salute of 15 guns will be fired to announce the arrival. His Royal Highness has been pleased to dispense with a guard of honour.

THE meeting of the Town Council yesterday afternoon gave Mr. Ollivant the first opportunity he had to giving his views on the matter of the Jubilee celebration. He said that the money given him by the Corporation was by far too inadequate to answer the purpose. With it he was barely able to put up a flag. He urged upon them the necessity for an increased sum, and suggested recommending the Corporation to supplement their grant by Rs. 20,000. Colonel Merewether deprecated wasting money, but the Council, on the proposition of Colonel Portman, unanimously agreed to recommend the Corporation to sanction a further additional grant not exceeding Rs. 30,000 from the surplus cash balance, to allow of the Municipal buildings being adequately decorated and illuminated on the 16th and 17th inst.

THE P. and O. Company have received a telegram from Suez stating that vessels arriving there from Calcutta are now free from quarantine restrictions.

THE mails between Madras and Goa are in future to be forwarded through Dharwar instead of *vid* Bombay as hitherto.

UNDER orders from Lisbon, the Portuguese man-of-war Rio Lima left Panjim for Macao on the 26th January. She will be replaced by the man-of-war Sado, which on arrival will be stationed in the port of Marmagoa.

MR. ELLIOTT, Finance Commissioner, takes six months' furlough after finishing the work of the Finance Committee.

SNOW fell at Katmandu and on the low hills in the neighbourhood on the night of the 20th instant, which is a very unusual occurrence. The weather is very severe.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the estimate, amounting to Rs. 27,22,940, of the cost of constructing an extension of the Sind-Pishin State Railway from Quetta to the Kotal at the top of the Bolan Pass.

THERE was an intention of holding a Legislative Session at Lahore for the two important Punjab Land Bills which were introduced last season at Simla, but this idea has been abandoned, as the Punjab authorities consider a single sitting will be sufficient to pass the Bills in question.

BOMBAY is in need of an organisation of the stamp of the Calcutta Trades' Association for the protection of the interests of its tradesmen. An institution of the kind did formerly exist in Bombay, and possibly has still a local habitation and a name; but if so, its vitality is at a very low ebb. The Calcutta Association, on the other hand, seems to be full of vigour, and there are few questions affecting the interests of tradesmen that it does not take cognizance of. Last year, for instance, it busied itself with several matters of imperial as well as of local and provincial interest. Among the questions that occupied its attention were the annual exodus to the hills; the abolition of the separate military commands in Madras and Bombay; the reduction of the Governorships of those presidencies to the status of that of Bengal; the system of printing for Government, the supply of stores for the public service, the Bankruptcy Bill also took steps with the object of securing a better representation of the European community in the corporation, of extending the jurisdiction of the Presidency Small Cause Court in respect of suits against military officers for small debts. A suit of this description which had been instituted against a military officer residing out of Calcutta was thrown out on the ground that under the Army Act it could only be brought within the local limits of the district where the officer resided. The Committee doubted the correctness of this view of the law, and the point having been referred to the High Court, a full bench unanimously held that there was nothing in the Army Act to prevent the Presidency Small Cause Court from dealing with cases of the kind. This shows how the interests of traders are watched over by the association.

THERE is at present in charge of the native lunatic asylum at Bhowanipore an aged veteran who has served his country for the long period of fifty-three years. Quarter-master Sergeant N. W. Bancroft enlisted in the old Bengal Artillery at Dum Dum in the year 1833, being then just nine years and two months old. Four years later he turned out with his troop to fire the Accession salute. At the age of eighteen he became a trumpeter in the Horse Artillery, and in 1845 elected to become a gunner. Recently he published a little *brochure* in which he describes the share he took in the Sutlej campaign when he took part in the battles of Moodkie, Ferozshah, Aliwal, and Sobraon. He had seen, before this, the returns of Pollock's avenging army from Cabul, when Lord Ellenborough met it at Ferozepore. A severe cannon shot wound at Ferozshah was the mark that Sergeant Bancroft carried with him from the Sikh campaigns; but this did not prevent him from seeing more fighting in the Punjab from 1850 to 1854. Four medals with eight clasps were his reward for his campaigning Sergeant Bancroft took his discharge in 1866 on his 2s. 3d. a day, and entered civil employ. He is now Superintendent of the Native Lunatic Asylum at Bhowanipore, and has nearly 24 years of service under Government to his credit, in addition to his 33 in the Artillery. He is now 63 years of age, but has yet to serve four years for half-pay pension in civil employ. He has therefore petitioned Government to be allowed to retire on half-pay should his health break down before he has completed his full period of service. The request is so modest, that the Government should find no difficulty in complying with it.

THE *Gazette of India* contains a long resolution by the Governor-General in Council on the subject of provincial contracts. The Government of India after explaining its responsibilities, says it cannot give up its prior claims upon the revenues from which they are to be met, and as it is obliged to consider not merely the circumstances of each province taken by itself, but the relative claims of all upon the common fund, it cannot undertake to make the demands of each Government the sole standard by which to determine the financial position in which the new contract should place it. Provincial Governments are, however, assured the amount needful to cover all assigned expenditure. "The Provincial Governments," the Resolution observes, "enjoy the great advantage of being relieved from all consideration of questions of ways and means. The Government of India undertakes to provide the actual cash required from time to time to meet their drawings for expenditure. But the Government of India has to consider and make its arrangements at the beginning of each year, with reference to the estimates which it accepts on the proposals of the Local Governments, and it would be impossible to work under a system which allowed local Governments, at their free will, to set aside their own deliberate scheme of expenditure and to call upon the Central Government without any notice to furnish the money required for new and unprovided outlay."

MONSEIGNEUR AGLIARDI left Madras on Sunday evening by the P. and O. steamer Ravenna direct for Calcutta, where he proclaims the establishment of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy. He then goes on to Allahabad, where the Synod of Bishops meets to proclaim the Hierarchy in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab. Three clergymen will be there promoted to the Episcopal dignity. The Very Rev. Geo. Porter, S. J., who has left England and is timed to reach Bombay on the 15th February, will be consecrated Archbishop of Bombay. The Very Rev. F. Pazzi will, under the Papal Bull, *Humanæ Salutis auctor*, be made Bishop of Central Bengal (Krishnagur), and another clergyman will also be promoted to the Episcopate to fill the newly-created see of Poona. The Delegate will then proceed to carry out the provision of the Concordat in Bombay, separating it from Poona, which will henceforth form a separate diocese. He then goes on to Goa to confer with the Archbishop on the general arrangements to be made for the holding of Synodal and Provincial Councils. He afterwards returns to the south, having arranged for a meeting at Ootacamund with the Bishops of Trichinopoly and Coimbatore to carry out certain details affecting their dioceses. He may then avail himself of a short period of well-earned repose prior to his departure for the Eternal City.

THE breach between the Bengal Government and the Calcutta High Court has not yet been repaired. It will be remembered that the judges some time ago appealed to the Government of India practically for a censure of the Lieutenant-Governor for certain remarks that appeared in the covering resolution on the last police report. The Government of India have now got the local Government's reply, and have the difficult task of adjusting the differences between the contending parties. It is considered probable that the issue will be a drawn battle.

As a result either of the exceeding deceitfulness of the rupee or of improved accommodation, the number of second class passengers coming out to India has steadily increased during the past few years. To meet the demand the P. and O. Company have decided to make various alterations in the accommodation provided on board their vessels for this class of passengers. Thus, for example, on board the Chusan in the second class quarters there have been fitted up two-berthed cabins, a lady's saloon, and separate tables having revolving seats. The saloon is to be lighted with the electric light, and to have a piano. An extra stewardess is also to be carried for second class passengers. These arrangements cannot fail to add to the comfort of the travellers on whose behalf they are introduced.

AT Rangoon subscriptions are being raised for the jubilee of the Roman Catholic Bishop Bigaudet, who has been fifty years in his present high office. He is held in the highest esteem outside of his own community as well as within it. It is probable that a portion of the fund will be set apart for educational purposes.

THE Hon'ble Walter Hepburn-Scott, Master of Polwarth, eldest son of Lord Polwarth in the peerage of Scotland, arrived in Madras on Friday, and is staying at the Royal Hotel. He is descended from Sir William Scott, of Harden, in the time of James VI. of Scotland, whose third son, Walter of Raeburn, was an ancestor of Sir Walter Scott, the Waverley novelist. Sir William Scott's fourth son, James, was an ancestor of Lord Napier and Ettrick, the former Governor of Madras.

PRIVATE advices from England state that Mr. D. G. Barkley, C.S., Judge of the Punjab Chief Court, has applied for permission to retire from the service. Mr. Justice Tremlett has left Lahore, and proceeds to Europe on furlough. Mr. Justice Smyth goes home on furlough in April next. Mr. Justice Baden Powell has arrived in Lahore, from England.

THE editor of the *Indian Daily News* is unhappy. His soul is vexed by the cacophony of yelping and howling dogs, and he is given no peace either by day or by night. This is what he thinks of their music:—

We do not know what constitutes cruelty to animals but when they are so placed as to howl and yelp day and night through, it is not unreasonable to conclude that their lot, like that of the policeman, is not a happy one. The Great Eastern Hotel Company announce that dogs are not admitted into the hotel. The effect of this is that they are shunted into a stable opposite the British Indian Association: and if their treatment there is not cruelty to animals, their incessant yelping and whining are a nuisance and cruelty to every one who is compelled to live within a considerable radius. It has been held in England that the crowing of a cock is a nuisance in its neighbourhood. But cock-crowing is celestial music in comparison to that of the Great Eastern dog-kennel. The owners of these dogs ought to have the benefit of the nuisance. Cocks will allow people to sleep till it is time to get up; but these wretched curs are at it day and night through; and it is difficult to conceive any one "fond of dogs" keeping them for weeks together in the state of torture to which they try to give expression, but fail to obtain amelioration.

Now that the temporary establishments in the various departments under the Madras Government have already received their *congé*, Mr. H. E. Stokes, the Chief Secretary to Government, is drawing up a scheme for reductions in the various *permanent* establishments on lines indicated by the Finance Committee. It is confidently asserted, however, that the P. W. D., where the greatest reductions in the temporary establishments have been made will not in any way suffer; but that, on the contrary, some additions will have to be made to the permanent establishments as they stand at present. The Railway Branch especially is to have considerable augmentation, owing to the change that is to be made in its administration by which the State Railways in the Madras Presidency, now in course of survey or construction, will merge into the existing guaranteed systems.

A FEW days ago a Madras paper stated that the local Government would move to Ootacamund on the 16th March. Another paper now says that the statement is without foundation, and that the Governor has not even considered the question, much less issued a decision upon it.

DURING the year 1885-6, the number of complaints of irregularities in the Post Office rose from 6,511 to 7,634. But it is explained that a considerable portion of the increase was due to sudden changes of addresses in consequence of the Rawul Pindi durbar, the Delhi Camp of Exercise, the preparations for war on the north-western frontier, and the military operations in Burma! Of the complaints, 336 related to the loss of registered letters and parcels. In 173 of these cases, inquiry proved that the Postal officials were not in fault, and in 81 that the Postal officials were in fault. In 82 no definite conclusion was reached.

A NATIVE constable attached to the Cossipore Thannah has been charged with attempting to levy blackmail under the name of "Kissmiss" *bukshees'h*, and let off by the Magistrate, who heard his case, with a fine of ten rupees. The custom of asking for *bukshees'h* is, as the Magistrate remarked, very common in this country, and not only at Christmas; but for a police constable to enforce a demand for *bukshees'h* by a threat that he would not perform his duty in protecting the interests of the particular citizen sought to be mulcted, is a gross breach of a Dogberry's duty, which deserves to be punished.

MILITARY NEWS.

IN France the land army costs £35 17s. per head; in Austria, £32 13s; in Germany, £33 15s.; in Italy, £31 13s.; and in Great Britain, £105.

CAPTAIN H. B. THORNHILL, 33rd Bengal Infantry, has been appointed permanent Cantonment Magistrate at Agra, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Chatterton.

LIEUTENANT H. L. CUSTANCE, 2nd Battalion 2nd Gurkhas, and I. Philipps, 1st Battalion 5th Gurkhas, have been appointed to the Burma Military Police.

THE following postings have been ordered:—To 1st Battalions:—Lieutenant A. R. Gaisford, Seaforth Highlanders; Colonel G. A. Wilson, Lieutenant-Colonel D. D. Chadwick, Major C. Taylor and Captain H. W. Pearse, East Surrey Regiment; Lieutenant the Hon'ble A. F. Napier, Border Regiment; and Lieutenant T. C. MacK. T. Hogg, Connaught Rangers.

THE following appointments have been made:—3rd Bengal Cavalry:—Lieutenant W. E. A. Blakeney, from the 15th Bengal Cavalry, to be Squadron Officer on probation. 13th Bengal Infantry: Lieutenant W. Prior to be Quartermaster. 21st Punjab Infantry: Lieutenant W. R. Little to be Quartermaster, *vice* Lieutenant W. Giles, seconded on appointment to the Burma Police. 29th Punjab Infantry: Surgeon W. H. Bell to the officiating Medical charge of the Regiment. 16th Bengal Cavalry: Lieutenant E. St. A. Wake, from the 39th Bengal Infantry, and Lieutenant C. Bailey, from the 26th Punjab Infantry, to be officiating Squadron Officers on probation. 1st Punjab Infantry: Lieuteuant C. E. H. Connell, supernumerary on the establishment of the 1st Sikhs, to be Wing Officer, *vice* Lieutenant C. Chamier; 6th Punjab Infantry: Lieutenant C. Chamier, supernumerary on establishment of the 1st Punjab Infantry, to be Wing Officer, *vice* Lieutenant G. R. MacMullen, seconded on appointment to the Burma Police.

THE JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

THERE was a crowded meeting of the East Indian Catholic community of Bombay and Salsette, British subjects, in the parochial hall of the Cathedral of N. S. de Esperanca on Sunday, in response to invitations issued by the provisional committee to consider the best manner in which the community could show their loyalty on the occasion of her Majesty's Jubilee. It was proposed by Mr. Felix Leao, J. P., and seconded by Mr. J. F. Vaz, J. P., that Dr. P. F. Gomes take the chair. After taking the chair, Dr. P. F. Gomes thus addressed the meeting:—I believe, gentlemen, that you have voted me to the chair more from respect to my grey hair than to any fitness on my part. I cannot but accept the honour you have thrust on me, and I shall acquit myself as best I can. We have met here, as you know, for the purpose of considering the best way in which we could show our loyalty to her Majesty the Queen-Empress on the occasion of the Jubilee of her reign. We are surrounded by circumstances which render it desirable that we should not only join in the general manifestations of joy and of loyalty with the other communities; but also make a distinct demonstration of our own. Our apathy in the past and want of solidarity has placed us in the background. We ought to endeavour to make up for our past neglect and atone for our indifference. I am afraid my patriotic feelings are leading me away from the object of our meeting. But to return to our subject. Our Queen-Empress's virtues, both in her public and domestic life, are so universally known and admired as to require no eulogy from my lips. I could remind you, however, of many circumstances in her life that go to show her Majesty's interest in the welfare and good government of her Indian subjects. I shall confine myself to mentioning that when her Majesty's representatives take leave of her before starting for India, her injunction has always been that they should discharge their trust in the best manner, tending to the advancement of the happiness and prosperity of her Indian subjects. We ought to congratulate ourselves, therefore, in possessing so good a Sovereign, and pray for the prolongation of her benign reign and also for the permanence of the English rule on account of the peace and security we enjoy under it. It must be evident to you that we have nothing to gain and much to lose by any political change. We are obliged candidly to confess, that as a class, we are far from prosperous, and an observant and shrewd witness before the Public Service Commission included us, not without reason, among the backward classes. We cannot deny that we are backward, though not in loyalty to our Queen, as is proved by the large gathering here, many of you having come from great distances. We have neglected to avail ourselves of the opportunities within our reach of educating ourselves and the rising generation, and of keeping pace with the progress of other communities around us, who have moreover the advantage of being numerically vastly stronger than ourselves. I remember a time when a considerable portion of the landed and house property in this city belonged to members of our community, but it has been slipping out of their hands. Also many of the higher posts in the Uncovenanted Service in Bombay and the neighbouring districts were filled by members of our class. There are also other extraneous circumstances which indirectly bring discredit to us, and over which we have no control; but I would rather not allude to them any further. We cannot overlook the liberty we enjoy under the British Goverment in the practice of our religion. The religion we hold very dear, and in which we and our forefathers were born and brought up, and although it differs from that of the ruling race, it is a fact acknowledged by his Holiness the Sovereign Pontiff Leo III. in an audience with an English nobleman that greater religous liberty is enjoyed under the British rule than by the subjects of many Catholic Governments. You will therefore all agree that there is sufficient title for an especial manifestation of our gratitude. Now as to the form in which to give expression to our sentiments of gratitude. It was at first suggested that an address be presented to her Majesty, but as addresses were voted by the general body of citizens and the local municipal bodies, an address from a particular section was considered out of place, and it was thought more appropriate to hold a thanksgiving service instead, to which I hope you will all agree. Mr. D. I. de Monte, President, Bandora Municipality, in laying before the meeting the first proposition observed that after what had fallen from the lips of the worthy chairman he considered it unnecessary to speak on the various reasons that render it desirable that the community should make a special demonstration of loyalty on the occasion of the Jubilee. He moved that it is meet that the Roman Catholics of Bombay and Salsette (British subjects), besides taking part in the general demonstrations of joy decided upon by the citizens for celebrating the Jubilee of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, should show in an especial manner their gratitude for the full religious liberty with other benefits they enjoy by offering public prayers for her Majesty. Mr. P. A. Dias, in seconding the resolution, alluded to the services rendered to Government by their forefathers by enlisting themselves in the militia when called upon. The resolution was carried by acclamation. Mr. J. D. de Almeida said the second question for consideration was the special form of prayer to be offered on the day of the Jubilee. The prayer which should suggest itself to a Christian Catholic community, as the most appropriate, was the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, which was a most solemn worship of God, the most acceptable thanksgiving to God. By the celebration of the Mass they gave expression to their loyalty in a most Christians manner, and gave thanks to God for the many blessing enjoyed during the reign of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, in gratitude to whom they implored God that He would by His special Providence protect the throne of so benign a Sovereign. He had no doubt that the members of the community, residing all over Bombay and Salsette, would assemble in the Cathedral of N. S. de Esperanca, and by their large attendance give a public proof of their loyalty and that when they assisted at the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, there should ascend to Heaven from their hearts, all united, one prayer that God may preserve and protect the precious life of her Gracious Majesty their beloved Queen-Empress for many years. With great pleasure he proposed—"That it commends itself to the meeting that the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass be celebrated at 10 a.m. with sermon, benediction and *Te Deum* with all possible solemnity, at the Cathedral of N. S. de Esperanca on the Jubilee day." Mr. N. de Gs seconded the proposition, which was carried *nem con.* The following resolutions were also carried:—Proposed by Mr. F. A. de Monte, and seconded by Dr. V. Dias, that to meet the expenses of the celebration, subscriptions be called among our community, and that should any sum remain, it should be divided amongst Catholic charitable institutions or devoted to other laudable public purposes. Proposed by Mr. D. F. de Souza and seconded by Mr. D. Fernandes,—that a committee consisting of the following gentlemen be appointed to carry out the objects of the foregoing resolutions:—Dr. P. F. Gomes, Messrs. D. I. de Monte, J. F. Vaz, F. Leao, J. D. de Almeida, F. A. de Monte, D. Leao, J. Bocarro, D. F. de Souza, J. F. de Olivera, N. F. de Almeida, J.J. de Almeida, Estevao Henriques L. Varel, Secretary and treasurer, Dr. L. P. Gomes. Proposed by Mr. J.M. de Lima and seconded by Mr. L. Gonsalves—that a deputation from the committee wait on the very Rev. the Pro-Vicar Apostolic and request him to celebrate the solemn High Mass on the day of the Jubilee. After the usual vote of thanks to the chairman, who, in replying, said that the thanks of the meeting were also due to Mr. Felix Leao and Mr. D. Leao to whose exertions the success of the meeting was in a great measure due and to the Very Rev. the Pro-Vicar Apostolic and the Rev. Vicar for having kindly lent the parochial hall for the occasion. The proceedings then terminated.

A largely attended public meeting was held at Ratnagiri, on Saturday, the 29th January, to discuss and devise arrangements for celebrating the Jubilee of her Majesty the Queen-Empress in a becoming and fitting manner, in conjunction with the local Municipality. A subscription list was started, and over Rs. 300 collected on the spot. A Durbar is to be held the town illuminated, public sports and entertainments held, and the poor and indigent fed. This last will bring the Jubilee home to the minds of the poor in the only manner they can appreciate it, viz., through the hungry stomach. Some twenty of the leading townsmen have enrolled themselves into working committees to carry out the necessary arrangements. If possible, bonfires will be burnt on all the hill forts on the Coast.

Arrangements are being made throughout the Punjab for the celebration of the jubilee. The event will be celebrated, officially, at the head-quarters of every district. All the leading Punjab Chiefs propose to hold durbars in their respective States; and the occasion is likely to be celebrated with unusual splendour in Pattiala, Bahawalpur, Jhind, Nabha and Kapurthalla. At the meeting to be held at Lahore, on Thursday next, it will no doubt be decided what is to be done in the way of a permanent celebration. Much has already been said in favour of some further development of Lady Dufferin's scheme; in the shape of a women's hospital, scholarships for female medical students, or the endowment of a Medical Professorship for women. Another notion is a People's Park for Lahore, or a new museum, to be called the Victoria Museum.

Mr. D. J. Tata writes to us from Pondicherry:—"Your columns have of late been flooded with so many suggestions as to the most effective way of celebrating the Queen's Jubilee, that it is with some hesitation that I venture to make one also. Everybody in Bombay will acknowledge that on an occasion like this the city should try to prove worthy of its proud title of the first city in India. The rejoicings should therefore be marked by some novel feature which should be as striking as instructive, and thus combine the *utile et dulce*. I can think of nothing better than a grand historical procession (somewhat after the style of the artists' and students' processions in Germany and other continental places) illustrating the progress made by India within the last half century. This appears to me so appropriate to the occasion that I wonder it has not been thought of before in this connection. My only fear is that between this and the day appointed for the celebration of the Jubilee the time is too short, even for such organisers as you have in Bombay, to make the idea practicable. But here I must point out that if the Committee can be brought to think of it early up to this, they will find some of the materials ready made to hand in the framework of some of the Taboots that formed part of your recent Mohurrum procession. With intelligent guidance the artisans who habitually make them could convert them into something with an historical significance. I throw out the idea for what it is worth in the hope that it might meet with approval."

"Carabet" writes:—"I have the misfortune to live in a house which has been innocent of chunam and paint for, I don't know, how many years. As it is on the roadside, and in a public thoroughfare, my loyalty prompts me to illuminate it in honour of the Jubilee, but to do so in its present condition, is only to make its dirty hideousness more painfully conspicuous. My means are too slender to permit of my renovating as well as lighting my house, and I have asked my landlord to do the former, whilst I manage the latter. But this gentleman, like most of his class, only knows how to collect rents, and turns a deaf ear to my just request. Several tenants, that I know of, are in the same predicament as myself, and it will help us to contribute our share to the general 'tamasha,' if the municipality will issue notices to landlords to whitewash their houses, if only on the outside."

JUBILEE OF THE REIGN OF H. I. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

We are requested by the Honorary Secretaries to state that the following additional sums have been subscribed to the fund for the above celebration:—

Names.	Victoria Technical Institute.	Queen's Jubilee Fund.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.
Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co..	250	250	500 0
Captain Henry Morland			150 0
The Hon. Mr. Justice West			100 0
Mr. Karimbhoy Ebrahim			100 0
Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy			100 0
Mr. Hormusji Dadabhoy Pleader			100 0
Mr. J. R. Duxbury			100 0
Surgeon-General Moore			100 0
Messrs. Thacker and Co.			100 0
Mr. Sewjee Dharmajee			100 0
Mr. C. P. Cooper			100 0
Messrs. Cowasjee and Pallonjee Pawaita and Sons			100 0
Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy			100 0
Mr. B. R. Mody			100 0
Mr. Basil Lang			100 0
Mr. M. H. Starling			100 0
Mr. Budrudin Tayabjee			100 0
Messrs. Eduljee Framjee Albless and Sons			100 0
Mr. G. E. Ormiston			100 0
Mr. W. Wordsworth			100 0
Messrs. Louis Dreyfus and Co.	75	25	100 0
Collection from Consulting Engineer for Railways Office			80 0
Mr. Heerjeebhoy H. Setna			51 0
Messrs. Cursedjee Bomonjee and Co.			50 0
The Lord Bishop of Bombay			50 0
Mr. P. L. Charles, C.S.			50 0
Mr. J. McLeod Campbell, C.S.			50 0
Mr. G. Manson			50 0
Mr. Rahimtoola M. Sayani			50 0
Surgeon-Major G. Waters			50 0
Mr. J. Monteath, C.S.			50 0
Mr. N. Spencer			50 0
Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I.			50 0
Mr. Mirza Hairat			50 0
Mr. J. C. Anderson			50 0
The Hon. Row Bahadur Mahadev Vasudev Barve, C.I.E.			30 0
Mr. R. H. Baker			30 0
The Employés of Messrs. Geo. Gahagan and Co.			27 6
Mr. Ardeser Dosabhai Munshi			25 0
Rev. A. G. Lewis			25 0
Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee			25 0
Messrs. Dinshaw Bhikajee Khan and Co.			25 0
Mr. Jamsetjee Ardeser Wadia			25 0
Mr. Oomar Jamal			25 0
Messrs. Merwanji and Behramji			25 0
Col. N. G. Lyttleton			25 0
Dr. P. C. De Souza			25 0
Mr. Eduljee B. Morris			25 0
Mr. D. McLaughlan Slater	25		15 0
Captain B. Hamilton, A.D.C.			15 0
Captain Phayre, A.D.C.			15 0
Mr. J. Brooks			14 0
Mr. Bhagirath Prasad (Nagpur College) Rs. 8	10		10 0
Mr. Pundit K. Vindyaka ,, 2			
Kazi Mahomed Ismail Chimia			10 0
Mr. Jalbhoy D. Oomrigar			10 0
Mr. Nowrojee B. Suntook			10 0
E. M. V.			5 0
Amount previously acknowledged			3,722 6
			29,400 0
Total			33,122 6

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of this association was held yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce rooms to consider what steps should be taken to commemorate the Queen's Jubilee.

Mr Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, the chairman, said that the first question to consider was whether they should present an address.

Mr. Cotton thought that they might leave that to the Corporation. He took it that the Corporation represented the citizens, and they were going to present an address.

Mr. Wadia thought that they might follow the example of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Marshall said that they were not sending any.

Mr. Cotton suggested that it might be understood that if the Chamber presented an address they would.

The subject then dropped.

Mr. Cotton suggested that as far as the mills were concerned they should make some arrangements to give the mill-hands a treat in the mill premises. Then they might have a procession of the mill-hands through the streets, each company should also subscribe something towards the Victoria Technical Institute. As an association he did not think that they could subscribe anything like a reasonable sum considering the great interest they each ought to have in the institute. The institute would give them what they very much wanted—an educated class of native artisans. The Indian mill industry

kind of argument was to prevail the Commissioner did not see the use of doing anything at all. The permanent memorial was another thing entirely, he was not dealing with that; but if such an expenditure was to be called a waste, he asked the Corporation to be brave enough to say at once they were too poor to do anything in that way and let nothing be done. If it was a waste of money it was for the poor. But the chief thing was for the Municipality to lead the way in the point of liberality. If they did not lead the way they could not expect the public to be liberal. When the Prince of Wales visited India such a large sum as Rs. 56,000 was voted towards the illuminations. Many Princes of Wales might come or many Princesses might come to India, but it would be very many more years, if at all, before they could commemorate the Jubilee of her Majesty or the jubilee of any other future sovereign of England. Mr. Ollivant doubted if any other city could compare with Bombay in prosperity and the rapid advance it had made during the last 50 years. (Hear hear.) It therefore behoved them to do that which would be expected of the first city in India. (Hear hear.)

Colonel Merewether said he did not wish to throw a damper on what was being done, he only wished to say that he hoped nothing would be wasted.

The chairman supported the view of the Commissioner and remarked that the Jubilee would be the greatest occasion they would possibly see, and if so, they should show themselves to the best advantages, and not hesitate for one moment in recommending the Corporation to give the sanction for the supplementary sum.

Colonel Portman's proposal was then put to the meeting, and being seconded by the chairman it was unanimously passed.

THE LARGE SAVING.

Before going on to the other items on the agenda the Commissioner remarked that he wished to inform the Council of certain arrangements he had made during the last week, and which he doubted not would be a sort of solatium to them. He then informed them of the rates at which he had arranged for the remittances to England during this and next year for the pipes and other iron work for the Tansa water works, the result being, he said, that there would be a clear saving, on the transactions of the first two years, of Rs. 90,000. This would be affected by the payment in sterling instead of in rupees as was originally proposed by the contractors. He asked them to resolve to adopt the arrangements he had made. Mr. Khote spoke in favour of the arrangement, remarking that it was a matter of congratulation that they had not accepted the rupee tender.

On the proposition of Mr. Javerilal, seconded by Mr. Raghunath Khote, it was resolved to pass the arrangements.

After transacting other minor business the meeting adjourned.

ENHANCEMENT OF THE FINE ON CAPTAIN HUGHES.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, before Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Birdwood, Mr. Anderson appeared on behalf of Captain Hughes, formerly of the Dublin Fusiliers, to show cause why the punishment passed upon him last October by Colonel LaTouche, the Cantonment Magistrate, in what was known at the time as the Poona whipping case, should not be enhanced by the infliction of a larger fine, or why any other order should not be passed by the High Court. There was no appearance on the part of the Crown. The case of Mr. Settna was first taken.

Mr. Anderson, in addressing their Lordships, stated that the case was heard before the Cantonment Magistrate in October last, and was tried summarily. The only record, he believed, before their Lordships was the judgment of the magistrate in which he set out the facts as he found them. As that judgment was not very long it would perhaps be as well that he should read it. The Court would then see the state of the facts upon which they would have to consider whether the punishment awarded was proper and sufficient, or whether it was such an improper and insufficient punishment that their Lordships ought in any way to vary the decision. The Magistrate said:—

"On the 25th ultimo, the last day of the races, complainants drove together in a victoria and pair with a coachman and syce to the race-course to meet some friends there. Before reaching the grand stand they learnt that the races were over, and saw a number of carriages coming away, so they drew up their vehicle on the side near the refreshment tent. About a couple of minutes later, as they state, they saw defendant's dog-cart come down the branch road behind the tent, and try to pass into the main road in front of their carriage. It is alleged that at this point where the two vehicles met, the defendant used his whip first at the heads of complainants' horses, then against their coachman, and lastly against themselves. The defendant's story, as stated by himself and argued by his pleader, is that complainants' vehicle was drawn up right across the road down which he was proceeding, and had entirely blocked up the thoroughfare, and as he could not get on without causing danger or accident to one of either party, and not being able to speak the language, he flicked his whip first at the horses' heads, and then at the coachman to draw his attention, and cause him to make room for him to pass. Having succeeded in getting room to pass, and angered at the coachman's obstinacy, he made a cut at him with his whip as he passed by the complainants' carriage at a trot. Defendant denies having struck the complainants intentionally or otherwise. The evidence for the prosecution consists of the statement of the complainants themselves, their coachman, and police inspector Collett, who was on duty that day at the races. Mr. Tata is also cited for the prosecution to show that Mr. Settna had pointed out to him the mark on his neck caused by defendant's whip. The rebutting evidence adduced is that of defendant's syce, Mr. Collett, European constable, and Mr. Dunsterville, of the Revenue Survey. I am not inclined to believe either the coachman or the syce beyond what is admitted by the defendant himself, namely, that he flicked his whip at complainants' coachman, who had drawn up his carriage right across the road, and so caused obstruction on a public thoroughfare, and would heed no request to make a passage. The syce and coachman in speaking in favour of their masters contradicted themselves constantly. Mr. Collett, European constable, does not seem to have sufficiently observed what occurred, though he was nearer to the spot than his brother. Mr. Dunsterville and Inspector Collett, witnesses for the opposite sides, agree so far that they say the defendant in the first instance gently flicked at the heads of complainants' horses, and having made way for himself, he made, Mr. Dunsterville says, one, and Mr. Collett says, two, cuts in a backhanded way towards the victoria in which the complainants were seated. Mr. Collett adds he cannot say whether they were intended for the complainants or their coachman, while Mr. Dunsterville says he only saw one cut made, and the lash of the whip went round the head dress of one of the complainants, and was in his opinion unintentional. The occasion being one and the same, and the complainants being side by side, they naturally corroborate each other in all particulars, except as regards the manner in which the whip was used, one saying it was a backhanded cut, and the other saying it was a downward cut. The defendant's statement is that he was annoyed at the coachman's obstinacy in not making room for him to pass, and in blocking up the road down which the complainants' driver saw he (defendant) was coming; that he made a backhanded cut at the driver as he passed, and recovering his whip, touched his pony with it. It is quite possible and probable that in doing this the lash struck the complainants. Though it is denied by defendant that he struck at the complainants, it is proved in evidence that he made one or two cuts with the whip, and though this evidence is insufficient to sustain a conviction under section 321 of the I. P. Code of voluntarily causing hurt, there can be no doubt that an assault was committed and criminal force used towards the complainants. It is immaterial whether the force, as used, was intended for complainants or their coachman. Looking at the conduct of the defendant throughout the case, and his desire to make ample reparation by way of apology, and also the circumstances of the case under which the assault was committed, I consider a lenient punishment may properly be inflicted. Allowing that the defendant was provoked by finding the passage for his dog-cart blocked up by complainant's carriage being needlessly drawn up across the road by which he was travelling, this circumstance does not in my opinion constitute grave provocation to justify his taking the law into his own hands."

Mr. Anderson was proceeding to read the remainder of the remarks of the magistrate with reference to the motives of the complainants and Mr. Kabraji's letter to the *Bombay Gazette* complaining of a similar assault, when Mr. Justice West asked if the rest of the judgment had anything to do with the merits of the case?

Mr. Anderson: I think not, my Lord.

Mr. Justice West: Our recollection is that it has nothing to do with it.

Mr Anderson: I am of the same opinion, my Lord. These were the facts, continued the learned counsel, which their Lordships had to accept for the purpose of reviewing the decision of the magistrate. At the end of the last day of the races at Poona, with all the excitement and turmoil associated with an occasion of that sort, Captain Hughes, the defendant, was driving home in his dogcart when he found the road blocked—needlessly blocked—as the magistrate said—by a carriage pulled right across the road. He could not pass, and called out to the coachman to pull back his horses. Failing in that, Captain Hughes made room for himself by flicking the horses' heads. He appeared to have been coming at right angles to the carriage and having made the horses back sufficiently for him to move fast, he went alongside the vehicle and started off at a trot. Being annoyed at the obstinacy and stupidity of the coachman who had taken no notice whatever of his request to make room, Captain Hughes took a backhanded shot with his whip at the man on the box. This appeared to have struck one of the two gentlemen, Messrs. Settna and Dosabhoy, who were in the carriage, and apparently in recovering his whip in a backward direction, or with the original blow, the second gentleman was also struck. Mr. Settna seemed to have been struck on the neck, so that he could feel the blow, the other gentleman was hit on the hat or somewhere near, and did not feel it. The only difference between the case for the defence and that for the prosecution was that the complainants imputed to Captain Hughes an intentional assault upon themselves. Their Lordships would see from the record that the magistrate found on this point in favour of the defendant, and certainly the probabilities, as far as one could judge, were strongly in his favour.

Mr. Justice West: The magistrate does not find that there was no intention to strike any one?

Mr. Anderson: Except the coachman.

Mr. Justice West: The man who aims at the coachman and happens to hit another person is not especially exempted from responsibility, is he?

Mr. Anderson: Oh, no, my lord, the magistrate finds that he is not. He accepts the defendant's story that the intention was to take a shot at the coachman and says that, if the blow struck some one else, it is an assault on that person. That is good law.

Mr. Justice West: Is it to be regarded as a diminution or palliation of the offence because the blow was aimed at a mere coachman?

Mr. Anderson: I think it makes a great difference.

Mr. Justice West: The coachmen being accustomed to use the whip are supposed to be accustomed to its infliction on themselves. (Laughter.)

Mr. Anderson explained that it seemed to him a very different thing in this way. If a stupid obstinate coachman stood in the way and would not make room, another person might lose his temper to the degree of taking a shot at him with the whip; he did not says this was justifiable, but surely there was much more excuse for that than there would be for taking a deliberate shot at two gentlemen in a carriage who had done no harm, and were presumably gentlemen of position. A gentleman in every respect might on such an occasion in a momentary loss of temper, take a flick at the coachman, and yet not be considered by anybody less a gentleman; but anyone taking a shot with his whip at the presumably respectable occupants of a carriage would not deserve to have his conduct classified as that of a gentleman. Besides, if the occurrence had taken place along a quiet road and there had been no heat, excitement or turmoil, it would have been a different matter. He did not say that the provocation justified the assault, but it was an element to be taken into account when considering the heinousness of the offence and the amount of punishment awarded to it. Then what was the conduct of Captain Hughes? They had not of course all the evidence before them, the judgment did not go into it, but they learnt from it that apparently at the earliest moment Captain Hughes went to the complainants and made an ample apology. The complainants evidently did not consider it ample for the reason that it did not admit an intentional assault. The defendant, his case being that he had no such intention, could not and would not admit that. Again, in Court, a double apology was tendered, ample in every respect, except as to intention, which point was subsequently found in favour of the defendant. A gentleman could not be expected to admit that which he declared distinctly was absent from his mind, and if the complainants had not stood firm with regard to the defendant's intention—and it must now be taken that their idea was erroneous—if they could have been induced to believe the occurrence was accidental they would have accepted the apology, and Mr. Anderson supposed that any gentlemen in their position would have done so. The accused had been found guilty of an assault, and he assumed that it could not be said the magistrate was wrong in dismissing the charge of voluntarily causing hurt. A cut taken at the coachman in the way described would have been aimed at his back, and was really more a sign of disgust or of contempt at the irritating behaviour of the gharrywalla. The only question arising therefore was, was the magistrate so grossly wrong in the view he took of the heinousness of the offence that their Lordships should interfere and alter the punishment inflicted, fines of Rs. 15 and Rs. 10, respectively. For that one stroke aimed under circumstances of natural irritation Captain Hughes had been fined Rs. 25. He had been unfortunate enough to have his name in everybody's mouth for some months, as the case happened at a time which was the dull season with the newspapers, and they were only too glad to get hold of anything with which to enliven their pages. The Poona Season was over, the High Court was closed, there was no other exciting case to report, and this no doubt was very very valuable material for the newspapers, so Captain Hughes suffered. The learned counsel submitted that the case was really a very trifling one in itself, and that a great deal of importance had been attached to it which it did not deserve. The defendant's friend, Mr. Mehta, appeared for the prosecution, and his eloquence threw a certain amount of additional interest into the case. The Ilbert Bill was also brought into the case, certainly a curious home for it to find. The whole thing arose simply out of a stroke aimed at an irritating ghorrawalla, but in one way or another fictitious prominence had been given to the matter which in no way belonged to it. Captain Hughes being a military man had also suffered in other ways. He had received the censure of the military authorities. —Mr. Anderson did not know how far their Lordships could take this into consideration, and he had been transferred to another regiment as a sign of disapproval. It was unnecessary to say he that had been put to considerable costs out of pocket by these proceedings.

Mr. Justice West: Rs. 15 is not an unusually heavy fine.

Mr. Anderson would not pretend to say what kind of a scale could be applied to a money fine in these cases. Everything depended upon the circumstances of each particular case. He did suggest that on the facts as found by the Cantonment Magistrate that the criminality of the accused was very small. Under the whole of the circumstances a man in every other respect a perfect gentleman, a man of good temper, might momentarily lose his temper.

Mr. Justice West: You would not answer for yourself.

Mr. Anderson: I should be very sorry to.

Mr. Justice West: Suppose you had been in the place of the gentleman in the carriage?

Mr Anderson: I think I should have been exceedingly angry at the time, but if a full apology had been offered I should have accepted it. Do not your Lordships think that if Europeans had been in the carriage, this case would have attracted no attention whatever? The complainants so far as there is anything before the Court do not appear to be dissatisfied with the result.

Mr. Justice West: Criminal punishments are not inflicted to satisfy the complainants.

Mr. Anderson: Still I think it a circumstance for your Lordships to consider in this case. They do not even move for any revision of the Magistrate's finding on the facts, which they might have done. Therefore so far as we know they accept it and also his view of the heinousness of the offence

Mr. Justice West was understood to say that the complainants behaved magnanimously, but when the case came before the Judge for revision, the fine appeared to them insufficient for a gentleman in the station of the accused. They therefore called for the papers in the interests of public justice, not to gratify any feeling on the part of the complainants.

Mr. Anderson proceeded to urge that at this time of day there could not be said to be any tendency abroad for committing an unwarrantable assault on the people of the country, or that public opinion was not sufficiently strong and correct upon that point to require any education from the Courts of justice. Certainly there was full, if not exaggerated, sympathy on behalf of a native who was the victim of any violence whatever from a European. If their Lordships had been sitting in the Magistrate's place they might have thought that some larger fine would have been a better and more adequate expression of the opinion of the Court, still he submitted that the fine imposed by the Magistrate was not so inadequate that their Lordships would exercise the power possessed by the Court of enhancing the fine and thereby expressing very markedly their disapproval of the Magistrate's decision.

Mr. Justice West, after consultation with Mr. Justice Birdwood, said: In spite of any extenuation which we may think is possible on the statement made to us by Mr. Anderson on behalf of the accused, in this case we are of opinion that the fine of Rs. 15 inflicted for such a serious offence committed by a gentleman, in the position of Captain Hughes, was little less than illusory. Such a punishment is inflicted on the members of the poorest classes of the community. We therefore increase the fine to Rs. 50, with imprisonment in default and the costs according to the sentence of the Magistrate.

Mr. Anderson on the second case in which Mr. Dosabhoy Framji was concerned being called on urged that the two cases were heard together by the Cantonment Magistrate.

Mr. Justice West: They were heard at the same time, but they constitute different offences. Is there anything more to be said in the second case?

Mr. Anderson: I would like to point out that according to the Magistrate's finding, he apparently accepts the idea that both these gentlemen were struck at one and the same time, or in the accused recovering the whip.

Mr. Justice West replied that would still constitute two offences.

Mr. Anderson submitted that it was not a separate offence, and that the second complainant did not feel the lash except upon his head dress. This was all he had to add.

Mr. Justice West: Our order in this case also is that the fine be enhanced to Rs. 50, with the term of imprisonment in default, and payment of costs as ordered by the Magistrate.

THE CATHOLIC JURISDICTION QUESTION IN MADRAS.

HAVING established the hierarchy in South India by the proclamation at the Synod held in Bangalore, on the 25th instant, it remained for the Delegate Apostolic to see the provisions of the Bull *Humanæ Salutis Auctor*, carried out in so far as is affected the double jurisdiction in the Vicariate Apostolic of Madras and the diocese of Meliapur. He accordingly issued a decree, addressed to the Archbishop of Madras and the Vicar-General of the Diocese of Meliapur, which was read yesterday morning at the Catholic Cathedral, Armenian Street, after mass, which was celebrated by his Grace, and at which the Rev. Messrs. Temme and De Silva assisted. At the conclusion of the service the Delegate proceeded to the throne of the Archbishop of Madras, where he remained seated, whilst his secretary, Monsignor Zaleski, read the decree in Latin,—an English translation of which was immediately afterwards read by the Rev. Father De Silva, and was as follows:—

Antonio Agliardi by the Grace of God and of the Apostolic See, Archbishop of Cæsarea and Delegate Apostolic in the East Indies.

DECREE.

Referring to the Vicariate Apostolic of Madras:—

To all to whom shall see these present letters we declare and decree, by virtue of the Constitution, "Humanæ Salutis Auctor," of Our Most Holy Lord Leo XIII. by Divine Providence Pope, and of the Concordat entered into between the Holy See and his Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal, that, whereas the see of St. Thomas of Meliapur comprises through continuous territory, the said town of St. Thomas of Meliapur with all its Christian populations, of both jurisdictions, as also those of Mount St. Thomas and churches, chapics and whatever institutions are dependent thereon, Palaveram, Govelung, and Chinglepett, so that the boundaries of the said see are formed: on the east by the Bay of Bengal; on the north by the Roads called Edward Elliot's Road and St. George's Cathedral Road, which leads through Kunatur, Sriperumbudur and Conjeveram to the River Palar; on the west by the Road which leads from the city of Madras to Conjeveram as far as the river Palar; on the south by the river Palar till it meets the sea; hence from this day in future the Extraordinary Jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Goa ceases in each and every part of the Vicariate Apostolic of Madras, which, by the aforesaid Constitution has been raised to an Archbishopric; in like manner the jurisdiction of the Vicar Apostolic of Madras ceases in the continuous territory of the Diocese of Meliapur described above; and that therefore, all the faithful clergy hitherto subject to either of the said jurisdictions, are now exempted from the same, and are bound from the present by the obedience due to the Holy See and under the penalties decreed by the canon to subject themselves to the jurisdictions of their respective Ordinaries as has been determined above. Further, whereas the Very Rev. John Baptist Gonsalves, Vicar General in these parts under the extraordinary jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Goa, has stated orally that it is not in his power, either to pay the price of or to maintain the expenses of, or to treat with the British Government about St. Patrick's Orphanage called Shikar Bagh or Elphinstone Park, and although this Orphanage is situated in Adyar and forms a portion of the continuous territory of the Bishop of Meliapur, yet, as a large portion of it is the property of the Right Reverend the Archbishop of Madras, with reference to this Orphanage only, we decree, that the transference of ecclesiastical jurisdiction is for the present suspended, and in the page annexed to the aforesaid Concordat we state that this matter is to be settled jointly by the Archbishop of Madras and the Bishop of Meliapur, and that the settlement come to by them, is to be laid, by both, before the Holy See and the King of Portugal.

Given in the city of Madras on the 19th day of January 1887.

(Signed) † ANTONIO, Archbishop of Cæsarea,

ANDREAS AIUTI Delegate Apostolic.
Auditor of the Apostolic Delegation.

Archbishop Colgan was present in the Sanctuary in a seat prepared for him, attended by the Rev. Messrs. Kennedy and Mitchell, during the reading of the decree. This decree has already been read in all the churches subject to the jurisdiction of the Vicar General of Meliapur, who proceeds at once to carry out its provision.—*Mail.*

DELAYED MAILS.

IN a letter to the Allahabad paper Mr. W. A. Sutherland, Superintendent, R.M.S., mentions the following facts in explanation of the frequency of delay caused by correspondence and newspapers by misconnection of trains at Junction stations:—

The Railway Mail Service, which is an establishment of sorters who sort letters, papers, packets, money orders and parcels in mail or passenger trains on all the Guaranteed and State Railway lines in India, run full carriage sorting vans with daily up and down mail trains between Calcutta and Lahore, and between Calcutta and Bombay. If the mail train from Calcutta to Lahore is running late, say by one hour, it misses connection at the following stations:—

(1) Mokameh, with the Tirhoot State Railway train for Bettia.

(2) Bankipore, with the Patna and Gya State Railway train for Gya; and the Bengal and North-West Railway train for Groakhpore, Basti, &c.

(3) Dildarnagar, with the Ghazipore and Dildarnagar State Railway train for Trighat (Ghazipore).

(4) Rajghat (Benares), with the Oudh and Rohilkand Railway train for Lucknow.

(5) Allahabad, with the E. I. R. mail train for Jubbulpore.

(6) Cawnpore, with the O. and R. Railway train for Lucknow and the Cawnpore-Achnera Railway train for Muttra.

(7) Agra (Tundla), with the Rajputana-Malwa Railway train for Bandiqui, and the Scindia State Railway train for Gwalior.

(8) Hatras, with the Hatras-Muttra Railway train for Muttra.

(9) Aligarh, with the O. and R. Railway train for Chandausi.

(10) Ghazibad, with the North-West State Railway mail train for Lahore.

(11) Lahore, with the trains for Peshawur and Mooltan.

BOMBAY SIDE.

(12) Jubbulpore, with the G. I. P. Railway mail train for Bombay.

(13) Itarsi, with the Bhopal State Railway train for Hoshungabad and Bhopal.

(14) Khundwa, with the Rajputana-Malwa Railway train for Indore, Mhow, Neemuch, Nasirabad and Ajmere.

(15) Bhusawal, with the G. I. P. Railway train for Nagpore.

(16) Manmad, with the Dhond and Manmad State Railway train for Ahmednagar and Dhond.

The return train from Bombay, or Peshawar or Mooltan, similarly misses connection with corresponding trains at most of the stations named above; and there are many other junction stations on all side on different railway lines one can well believe in the reality of the difficulties which beset the Post Office in ensuring punctual delivery of mails conveyed by rail over long distances. A list showing the authorised periods of detention to corresponding trains of Guaranteed State Railways in India is a long one which I could send you if you wish for it.

Most of the Guaranteed and State Railways detain their trains at junction stations only a half hour for corresponding trains, but as trains frequently do not run to time and are more than 30 minutes late in arrival; misconnection of trains and the consequent occurence of delay to mail are inevitable.

BENGAL.

OBITUARY.—We regret deeply to announce the death of Mr. Barrow, of the well known firm of Messrs. Barrow and Orr, solicitors of this city. Mr. Barrow had been ill for some months past, and his recovery was believed to be almost hopeless when he left Calcutta a few weeks ago for Colombo, where he died yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, from abscess of the liver.—*Statesman.*

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 22nd of January, there were 237 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 28·5 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 248 deaths, and the death-rate was 29·8 per thousand. There were no deaths from small-pox, 18 from cholera, 62 from fevers, 30 from tetanus, and 3 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified:—3 Non-Asiatics, 9 Mixed Races, 160 Hindus, 61 Mohamedans, and 4 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks:—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 22nd of January was 237, against 248 and 261 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 39. There were 18 deaths from cholera, against 16 and 22 in the two preceding weeks; the number is less than the average of the past quinquenium by 3. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 62 and 33 respectively, against 61 and 46 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 28·5 per mille per annum, against 33·2, the mean of the last five years.

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MADRAS.

A BELLICOSE MAJOR.—The *Daily Post*, a Bangalore paper, says:—"The visit of Monsignor Agliardi was marked by an unfortunate *contretemps*. Shortly before his Eminence took his seat under the pandal, Mr. J. Dias, treasury officer, who was present during the reception, stepped on the pandal as he saw the Monsignor approach. His action was observed by Major Collins, one of the committee of reception, who wore a large yellow rose to distinguish himself from the Roman Catholic *canaille* who were eagerly pushing themselves forward to catch a glimpse of the Delegate. The Major, who has a boasted strength of great antiquity, approached Mr. Dias, and gave that unfortunate gentleman a blow in the chest, which had the effect of flooring him. The poor treasury officer for some moments found it difficult to do a sum in arithmetic, but suddenly recovering his scattered faculties, he rustled off to Advocate Lawrence, who caused a summons to be issued against the gallant Major, and the case comes off on the 26th instant."

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

THE SIMLA SEASON.—Those who intend visiting Simla this season, and especially the pursuer of health, will be glad to learn that the little Dak Bungalow at Baghi, which has hitherto been kept up as an experimental measure, is likely to be established on a permanent footing; the receipts during the season of 1886 having exceeded the expenditure. In all India there is perhaps hardly a more lovely walk than from Narkunda, over the Huttoo mountain to Baghi, and back to Narkunda by the road. The ascent of Huttoo from the Narkunda side is steep, and at places very trying. The easiest way is to go to Baghi by road, and then to take the mountain by the long and comparatively gentle slope from that side; but one loses a fine effect—the sudden bursting into view of the amphitheatre of the snowy range, and this amply rewards the trip up the hill from the Narkunda side.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

FRENCH TRAVELLERS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

MESSRS. Capus and Bonvalot, wrote the following letter to the French Geographical Society from Samarcand, under date November 6 last:—

"We set out on April 27 from Teheran for Meshed in a carriage hired from certain Tartars. A strong vehicle and hardened drivers were rendered necessary by the character of our route, which was very difficult at places. Sometimes it is cut by large rivers with rocky beds, sometimes by canals which carry water into the rare oases scattered along the foot of the Elburz chain. As many travellers have followed it, it passes for being well known, and, generally speaking, much trouble is not taken either to observe it carefull or to describe it in detail. It is given, however, the sonorous title of the 'Imperial route.' This is does not deserve. It follows the foot of the mountains to Shah-rud Sabzawar, and Nishapur. In this region we were almost always on the steppe—that is, on the border of a vast expanse which is called 'Khevir,' or Great Salt Desert. A large quantity of salt crystals are scattered over the surface, and these are composed particularly of soda and magnesia, which often turn the water bad and render cultivation impossible. The very names of some of the villages declare the evils of the situation. The flora, fauna, and geology are the same as those of the desert, thus establishing their identity with Central Asia. Not a tree, not even a shrub, if we except the fruit trees of the orchards and a few willows and poplars which grow beside the canals, lightens the landscape. From the bridge of Mandjil to the Tian Shan, going from west to east, not a single forest is known. The towns of Northern Persia are destitute of characters. A few ruined mosques, some fine but notche diminarets, attract the attention of the historian, and prove to him that the finest monuments of Asia date no further back than the Mongol dominion. Bostan is the most interesting of of these towns, for it preserve some relics of these towns, for it preserves some relics of these ancient times. and, among others, an architectural curiosity of a shaking minaret of the character of those one sees at Ispahan. Minarets were probably used as observatories. The population has few points of interest in a moral sense, and we do not hesitate to place it below that of Bokhara and Chiva. The cultivation of opium is an indication of the people, and the Turcomas thoroughl despise them; but since the Russians have occupied their territory they can no longer put to the proof the effeminate spirit of the Persians. All the villages are fortified, and some of them are surrounded with a triple rampart and a ditch. Meshed, the capital of Khorasan, which we reaceed on May 25, is the most fanatical city we have yet come across in Central Asia. Every infidel is forbidden to enter that of city called 'Best,' where repose, inner gold and blue cupolas, the remains of Imam Reza. From all parts of Persia pilgrims flock to the tomb of this saint. The road from Kerbela, who abandoned everything to visit with ther wives and children, the holy place. Like the pilgrims to Mecca, they often carried with them the corpses of their dead friends, wishing them to repose beside the I mam Reza. Five years ago the Sunnis gave us lodging in their mosques in the villages of Kothistan. At Meshed the Shiites smuggled us within the limits of the 'Best.' They forbade us, however, to take photographs.

"We had difficulty of a different character at Mhshed. Our desire was to explore the sources of the Kushk and, if possible, to visit Herat and the Heri-Rud. Permission was refused us. Abbas Khan, English Consul at Meshed, warned us that the Afghans would not allow us prisoners on the frontier. As our time would not allow us to compromise the success of our mission in Bactriana and in the valley of the Surkban, we were not dispsed to attempt the adventure without the permission of the Afghans, and we therefore left Meshed on June 9 for Sarakhs. After desending the Keshef-Ind for to days, we stopped at Karahuga and Cheishidar, having crossed the pass of Muzduran, which is easy. Formerly it was protected by a fort on a lonely height, which is now in ruins. More important, it is the last place where fresh water is to be found before reaching the Tejend. On June 17 we reached Sarakhs, on the boreer af that river, which here flows in great but muddy volume. Persian Sarakhs, on the left bank of the river, is old and miserable, while the Russian town on the right bank, only dwo miles distant, it young and flourishing. We believe in the future as a commercial centre. Russian houses have been rapidly constructed, and the bazaar occupies a street, in which the Armenians, keen on gain, sell stuffs and drinks. On the 20th we left Sarakhs for Merv. The road follows the banks of the Tejend to Raouchnabad, where we found a Russian picket engaged in the preparation of charcoal. Formerly there was a stronger picket there, but it was decimated by typhus fever. The water of the Tejend is considered very bad. At night the noise of the current between its steep banks makes a loud report. Only the ruins of the fort Kaoshut remain. We suffered much from the heat, and owing to the hot wind of the desert, travelling is only possible at night. The Russian town of Merv has been established, erroneously, as it seemed to us, on the left bank of the Murghab, in frond of the fortress Kaoshut Khan, which the new railway to Gharjai will shortly pierce. We saw crowds of Turcomans, scarcely proised from the sun by their rags, working at rows of low houses made of dried clay. Here are also wide streets bordered by the shops of Armenian merchants. Drinking booths are in the ascent. The sun inundates everything, and the hones furnish the only shade. From Merv we intend, if possible, to again enter Afghanistan by way of Maimena and Andikoi."

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ARMY ADMINISTRATION.

A CORRESPONDENT who writes under the signature of "Centurion" in the *Times*, compares the English and the Indian Army systems, much to the advantage of the latter. He says:—

England has to defray the cost of 130,000 soldiers, with their due proportion of defensive works, and we find it amounts yearly to about 20 millions. India has to pay for 200,000 soldiers and keep up expensive works, and she does, at some millions less than England—that is, not only saves her millions of money, but provides 70,000 soldiers more per annum. How is it done? Not in the matter of economy of pay is the money saved for the Indian Army. European and Native taken together, officers and men are better paid than the Home Army. India's pensions to the men who have served her are liberal. The efficiency and mobility of the Army are the admiration of candid foreign critics who are at the same time loud in their denunciations of the Home Army. This satisfactory result is attained by allowing soldiers to manage their own affairs without the intervention of civilian amateurs. In India the War Minister is a soldier who combines a knowledge of the details of his profession with well-known administrative ability. The officers who correspond to the Under-Secretaries of State are soldiers of proved ability in Army administration as staff officers. The Financial Secretary's and Accountant-General's business is conducted in India by officers of the Military Accountant's Department, which is recruited from regimental officers. The Director of Supplies and Transport, a civilian in England, is a distinguished officer in India, holding the immediate control of the great spending departments of supply and transport, and personally responsible to the Military Member of Council (or Indian Secretary of State for War). The Director of Clothing (in England a civilian) is in India an officer of experience as to the requirements of an army in field and quarters. The other miscellaneous civilians at the head of various Army departments are not represented in India. The Indian War Minister works with all the above officers every day and all day. The whole of the Indian War Office, corresponding to the London War Office, consists of about ten military officers, with a clerical staff, mostly composed of non-commissioned officers, and located in a building which would be despised as a chief clerk's office in England. As an instance of the difference of expenditure in England and India, the Indian War Minister does not allow himself either private secretary, military secretary, or aide-de-camp. The Home Minister has four private and military secretaries as personal staff. The civil clerks at the War Office are 319 in number, and cost £115,921 per annum. Such an item in the Indian military Budget would be received with dismay and derision by the Army, and lead to the speedy retirement of the War Minister. The commander-in-chief in India's chief assistants are his adjutant-general, quartermaster general, inspector-general military works, commissary-general and surgeon-general. These officers control the expenditure initiated in divisions of the Army by general officers, all military works, movements, equipments. Food, transport, hospitals, and the other details of expenditure are under the direct control of the general officer of the division. All important items have to be referred to headquarters, and receive the sanction of the commander-in-chief. They are then further checked by the Indian War Office, the War Minister consulting almost daily with the commander-in-chief, and in the case of disagreements the point is referred to the Governor-General in Council, and both officers being members of the Council can express their opinions. This system of check and countercheck is not vexatiously applied. All hands are soldiers and only anxious for the welfare of the service, and rigid economy is exercised in order to have more money to spend bn the soldier individually and his comfort.

It may be thought that the Indian Army, European and native, derives some mysterious advantage from connexion with the Home Army. Such however, is not the case. She could buy her stores and clothing cheaper in the open market. Her guns could cost less if manufactured direct from Elswick. Her rifles and ammunition could be obtained at least as cheap from contractors. She pays more than her share towards pensions and transport. In fact, it is admitted that were the 65,000 European troops localized, it would be a great financial gain to India. There is nothing very intricate about Army administration, provided an officer possesses thorough practical knowledge of the details of his profession, combined with common sense. A knowledge of detail is essential in Army administration and such knowledge can only be found among soldiers by profession. If the British public were only mulcted to the extent of the £248,167 per annum, the cost of military administration," it would not be a very serious matter, but the votes under the head of commissariat and ordnance stores establishments and non-effective services, amounting to some eleven millions per annum, are under the control of civilians. What soldier would ever have tinkered the Army until non-effective services cost the country £3,743,695 per annum? Where are the military staff officers who would pass such charges as £2,586,982 per annum for the manufacture and repair of stores? To speak of the adjutant-general or quartermaster-general in England longer in any way responsible for the expenditure of this eleven millions is entirely incorrect. The adjutant-general does not invent a dozen kinds of army service for officers and men in the course of as many years. The quartermaster-general in England would be the first to deprecate each individual soldier's lodging costing the country something like 10s. per week. They are both quite helpless in these matters. There is only one profession where ignorance is supposed to be of advantage. In the profession of arms, by sea and land, England has decided that the *sine qua non* of a First Lord of the Admiralty or a Secretary of State for War is that he should not be a professional man. In this curiousworld we are singular among the nations of the earth. So long as England continues the system, so long will she have to waste vast sums of money yearly on Army and Navy. One can understand some doubt in the case of the Navy, but actual demonstration in India has shown the economy and advantage of employing soldier administrators to manage the affairs of the Army."

VISCOUNT CROSS ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

AT a jubilee meeting to inaugurate a habitation of the Primrose League at Ashton-under-Lyne, Viscount Cross was the principal speaker. In the course of an address, dealing generally with the policy of the Government, he dwelt upon affairs in India. He had, he said, done everything he possibly could to further the taking off of the duties of all cotton goods imported into India (cheers), and he was therefore very much astonished when the Under-Secretary for India was asked in the House of Commons last session, if it was intended to re-impose the duties. He believed the answer he gave was very satisfactory to all who lived in Lancashire. (Cheers.) As to the operations in Burma, people had got it into their heads that the dacoits were fighting against the English for their country. This was not true, and the fact was that they were only resisting our troops because they were interfering with the system of robbery carried on by the dacoits. They were not an armed force to drive us out of the country, but they objected to us because we objected to their depredations. There was no doubt that in some parts of the country the bands had increased during the last season. They became more formidable and we could not meet them. The consequence was that after the death of General Macpherson, to whose efficiency as an officer and whose courtesy as a gentleman he wished to bear public testimony, General Roberts was sent out. The sending out of General Roberts was justified by the effect he had produced from one end of the country to the other. He had demanded more troops, and they were readily given him, because when he went out he (Lord Cross) told him he could have everything he wanted. By the end of the cold season the country might be so peaceful that we need not fear further of lengthened insurrection. When peace was restored the traders would reap the benefit. (Cheers.) The subject of the extension of railways in India was one of very great interest. On March 31, 1886, the number of miles of railway in that country was 12,376, and during that year there were 3,767 miles of railway under construction. The Famine Commission reported that it was necessary to have 20,000 miles of railway in India as soon as possible. They had already got 16,000 out of the 20,000, and his determination was to make up the other 4,000 at the earliest possible opportunity when he could get the money wherewith to do it. (Cheers.) If they looked to the railway revenue accounts in 1875-76 they would find that the net expenditure was rather more than £1,500,000; but in 1885-86

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☞ The GUIDE for February has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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Through Trains—
Bombay to Nagpore, Allahabad, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Allahabad, Nagpore, Indore, and Mhow to Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Ahmedabad, and Bhownuggar.
Bombay and Ahmedabad to Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Delhi, Agra, and Lahore.
Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Ajmere, and it dore to Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Allahabad to Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, and Peshawar.
Lahore to Mooltan, Sibi, and Kurrachee.
Kurrachee and Sibi to Mooltan and Lahore.
Mooltan, Lahore, and Peshawar to Delhi, Cawnpore and Allahabad.
Bombay to Poona, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Madras, and Beypore.
Beypore, Madras, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur, and Poona to Bombay.
ocal Trains between Bombay, Cooria, Tanna, and Callian.
ocal Trains between Callian, Tanna, Cooria, and Bombay.
ocal Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, and Andaree.
Local Trains between Andaree, Bandora, Mahim, and Bombay.
Railway Time Tables—
Bombay to Bhosawal, Hosungabad, Jubbulpore, Allahabad Benares, Gya, Patna, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Patna, Gya, Benares, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Hosungabad to Bhosawal and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore and Raj Nandgaon.
Raj Nandgaon to Nagpore and Bombay.
Bombay to Narel, Khandala, Poona, Ahmednuggar, Munmad, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Raichore, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Nilgiri, and Beypore.
Southern Mahratta Railways.
eypore, Nilgiri, Mysore, Bangalore, Madras, Raichore, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur and Munmad to Poona and Bombay.
mbay to Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhownagar, Aboo-Road, Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Agra, Muttra, Delhi, Lahore, Mooltan, Peshawar, Kurrachee, and Sibi.
Sibi, Kurrachee, Peshawar, Mooltan, Lahore, Delhi, Muttra, Agra, Jeypore, Mhow, Indore, Ajmere, Aboo-Road, Bhownuggar, Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Calcutta to Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Gwalior, and Delhi.
Delhi, Gwalior, Agra, Cawnpore, and Allahabad to Bombay and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Azimgunge, Rajmahal, Monghyr, and Luckneseral.
Lucklesseral, Monghyr, Rajmahal, and Azimgunge to Calcutta.
Benares to Byramghat, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Aligbar, and Moradabad.
Moradabad, Aligghar, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Byramghat to Benares.
Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway.
Semaria Ghat to Somastipore, Muzaffarpore, and Durbunga and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Sonapore, Diamond Harbour, and Canning and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Ranaghat, Bongong, Ramnuggar, Damookdea, and Goalundo.
Goalundo, Damookdea, Ramnuggar, Bongong, and Ranaghat to Calcutta.
Bengal Central Railway.
Bengal and North-Western Railway.
Calcutta to Nawabgunj, Parbutipur, Rungpore, Siliguri and Darjeeling.
Darjeeling, Siliguri, Parbatipur, Rungpore, and Nawabgunj to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kunia, Mogulhat, and Dhubri and *vice versa*.
Madras to Chingleput, Pondicherry, Tanjore, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, and Tuticorin.
Tuticorin, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Tanjore, Pondicherry, and Chingleput to Madras.
Abstract of Railway Regulations and Informations—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
H. H. the Nizam's Railway.
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.
B. B. & Central India Railway.
Bhownuggar-Gondal Railway.
Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway.
Indus Valley, Khandahar, and Punjab Northern Railways.
Madras Railway.
Mysore State Railway.
South Indian Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway
Patna and Gya State Railway.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.
Nulhati State Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies—
P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.
Bombay to Suez and Brindisi, Venice or London.
Venice, Brindisi or London to Suez and Bombay.
Calcutta to Suez and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Shanghai and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Australia and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes—Calcutta to Marseilles and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
ustro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Brindisi and Trieste Trieste to London.
Alexandria to Cyprus.
Rates of Passage Money.
Florio Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.
Rates of Passage Money.
Anchor Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rate of Passage Money.
Hall ine of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Clan Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Campagnie Nationale De Navigation.—
Rates of Passage Money.
The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co.—
Rates of Passage Money.
British India Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Madras, &c., and Calcutta and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Kurrachee, Bushire and Bassorah and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Moulmein, Malacca and Singapore and *vice versa*.
Madras to Vizagapatam and Rangoon.
Rates of Passage Money.
Irrawady Flotilla Co.—
Rangoon to Mandalay and Bassein and *vice versa*.
The River Steam Navigation Co.—
From Calcutta to Serajgunge, &c., to Debrooghur.
Rates of Passage Money.
The India General Steam Navigation Co.—
Calcutta to Assam.
Calcutta to Cachar.
Rates of Passage Money.
Calcutta to Cattack (*vis* Chandbally).
Rates of Passage Money.
Midnapur Canal Daily Steam Service.
Revilgunj and Patna by the Rivers Gogra and Ganges.
Routes from Calcutta to Cachar, Gowhatti and Shillong Government Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
Rates of Passage Money.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency—
Routes from Ahmedabad.
Do. from Ahmednuggur (Deccan).
Do. from Hingolee to Aurungabad *vis* Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
Do. from Aurungabad to Ahmednuggur.
Do. from Mominabad to Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer
Do. from Asseerghur.
Do. from Baroda.
Do. from Belgaum.
Do. from Bhooj.
Do. from Bombay.
Do. from Dapoolee.
Do. from Deesa.
Do. from Dharwar.
Do. from Gogha.
Principal Routes in or passing through the Kairs Collectorate and Panch Mahals
Routes from Kolhapoor.
Do. from Neemuc
Do. from Poona.
Do. in Kattywar.
Do. from Sattara.
Do. from Secunderabad to Hingolee *vis* Nandair Degaloor, and Jogiapett.
Do. from Secunderabad to Musulipatam *vis* Bezoara.
Do. from Surrat.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
Horse Carriage Dak Association
Punjab Van Dak.
Dak-bearer Service.
Routes in the North-West Provinces.—
From Saharanpore to Dehra Mussoori, and Landour.
To Naini Tal and Almorah.
Routes to the Punjab.
Ambalia to Kalka, Dugs hai Kussoli, and Simla.
Juliandhar Cantonments to Dharmsala.
Dharmsala to Kokeir in Lahore (through) Kulu Valley.
Lahore to Ferozepore.
Passengers Service, Simlandour Umballa.
Routes to Kashmere.
Bombay Tramway Fares.
Rates of Boat Fares for Bombay Harbour.
Scale of Palanquin Fares.
Authorised Rates for Bullock Shigram, Cab, and Victoria.

AGENTS:

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POONA	Treacher & Co., and Phillips & Co.
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SULSAR	Eduljee Pestonjee Dossaul.
DHOLAIR.....	Carsetjee Dossabhoy.
ALLAHABAD ..	Railway Station.
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4½ Inch high, plain gilt Time-pice with lever movement	,,	70
The same with alarum	,,	80
4½ In. high clock, with superior horizontal movement.	,,	90
The same with lever movement	,,	100
5½ In. high do. do.	,,	115
The same with repeater actions	,,	125
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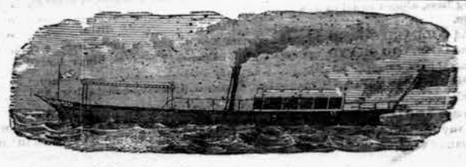

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